PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,096.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
11th May	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	PENINSULAR	8994	VICTORIA	6323
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	8994		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	*9610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

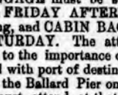
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals. Sailing as Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconni	16th May 1907
YARRA	4,112	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE d'ALGER	6,378	Ozanne	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Belmond Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guiconnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st Aug.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
†‡ PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
† TRIESTE	5093	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
†‡ F. FERDINAND	6046	O. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5099	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samson House, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of Previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Mofussil Rs. 15-15; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-4-0 per year Post Free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 13th May	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,900	Thur. 9th May	8 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 10th May	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,056 tons, on MONDAY, 13th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bureh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,900 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th May, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

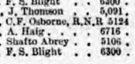
Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival. 1907	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	10th May	18th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the
"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co., Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.
Full particulars from:—
COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping & Passenger Agents.
Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co HUMMUM STREET.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 6	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half-hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.
AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 3—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	„ 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY—A pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	„ 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	„ 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	„ 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	„ 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	„ 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng.
MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).
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FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.
Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our BIG ART BOOK, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Photo Engravings, including beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements: it shows you the difference between High-class work and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.
WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free at your nearest port, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices: how we are able to let you ride the cycle Ten Days and give it every trial and test you wish before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily; all are fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE

RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.
Export Agent:
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GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newara Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point, Aden.		Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryujun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 360 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th May, 1907.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 16th May, 1907, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to confirm the special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 1st May, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th May, 1907.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on Thursday, the 16th May, 1907, at 5 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, Fort.

BUSINESS:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet upto 31st December, 1906.
2. To Elect a Director in place of the Director, who retires under the Articles of Association but is eligible for re election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th May to 23rd May, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR RUSTOMJEE BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 1ST MAY, 1907.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
PAREL STREET SCHEME.
SCHEME NO. XXXI.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme, for portions of Parel and Sion Sections, of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering streets within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the East.—By Governor's Road, New Survey No. 2572, portion of New Survey No. 2571, Governor's Road, portion of New Survey No. 2487, forming portion of Government House premises, portion of New Survey No. 2594, part of Bhoiwada Cross Road, New Survey No. 2045, portions of New Survey Nos. 2047, 2039, and 2036, New Survey Nos. 2074, 2030, 2031, 2076, 2079, 2078, 2076, 2081, 2087, 2086, and 2090, portion of Naigaum Cross Road, New Survey No. 1194 forming the Kohinoor Mill and portion of New Survey No. 1195.

On the North.—By a portion of Naigaum Cross Road, portion of New Survey No. 1206, Vincent Road, another portion of New Survey No. 1206, New Survey No. 1199, and another portion of Naigaum Cross Road.

On the West.—By New Survey Nos. 1198, 1197, portion of Naigaum Cross Road, New Survey Nos. 2015, 2016, portion of New Survey No. 2089, New Survey Nos 2021, 2022, a passage, portion of New Survey No. 2024, New Survey No. 2025, Dadar Road, New Survey Nos. 1991, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1960, 1980, 1979, 1963, 1974, 1972, 1971, 1969, portions of New Survey Nos. 1968 and 1967, portion of Elphinstone Road, New Survey Nos. 2598, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2610, 2609, 2560, 2561, 2557, 2562 and 2563, portion of New Survey No. 2564, forming the Jacob Bassoon Mills, New Survey No. 2565, portion of Currey Road, New Survey Nos. 2543, 2544 and 2538.

On the South.—By portion of New Survey No. 2538 and junction of Soparibaug Road and Parel Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 8, dated 20th April, 1907) of the area comprised therein, and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 30th day of April, 1907.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

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THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. MARTIN'S LIBRARY.

Limp leather, gilt edge, each Rs. 2-10.

History of England. By Lord Macaulay, in 5 volumes.
The Queen Anne. By Justin McCarthy, 1 volume.
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Poems. By R. L. Stevenson.
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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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of all varieties cured by

FEVER DROPS

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24 doses for 4 Ans.

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IN AID OF THE BYBULLA CHURCH ORGAN FUND.
Major KEAN, Messrs. MARTIN, RHENIUS, KINGSTON, BOARDMAN, ROSS, MACNEE, MARSH AND MASTER A. GRANT.

Admission, Re. 1; Children, As. 8.

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MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 24 MEDOW STREET.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time), at Colaba, above Victoria Bunder Gate, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage piano, iron and wooden bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, large and small best gilded China Jars, fancy pictures, Persian Carpets, screens, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cutlery and plateware, alluminium and copper chattis, two imitation marble stones with ornamental pillers, a pair of fine bull dogs, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Kate Wilson.

N. B.—The property will be put on view three days previous to the sale.

B. MITCHAL & CO.
Bombay, 9th May, 1907.

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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Face Became Blotchy from Use of Grease Paints—Lower Part was Covered with Red Pimples—Doctor's Mixture had No Effect.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am an amateur comedian. The troupe, during last summer, gave something like three shows a week, and it was necessary for each one to make up his face with grease paints. About the beginning of July my face began to get blotchy and became worse and worse, till at the end of a week the lower part was covered with red pimples. I went to my doctor, who gave me some blood mixture, which I took for about a fortnight without effect. I then purchased some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and used them as directed. After a fortnight's usage the pimples began to dry up; after a month's treatment I was able to brush them off with a soft towel, they having become bits of dried-up white skin. I wish you to understand that I put this eruption down to the continual use of theatrical makeup and the hot weather. A. F. Trotman, 126 Barrows Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, Feb. 12, 1906."

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Cuticura and It Effects a Speedy Cure.

"My son, when about twelve years of age, suffered from dry scab spots on the head. He had these for some years and several doctors treated him, but without any permanent benefit. We had his head shaved as an experimental remedy, but this proved a failure. At last, one of the doctors suggested the use of Cuticura Ointment, and it gives me pleasure to report that the application of one box effected a cure. Walter Kerr, Woodside, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, April 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy As. 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs, Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . . REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee MacGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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By ALLEN RAINE,

AUTHOR OF

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"Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

FIRST INSTALMENT APPEARED ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

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STOREKEEPER, preferably one with knowledge of Electrical Stores, also used to clearing and despatching goods. None but those with previous experience of Storekeeping need apply. Salary Rs. 40 per month. Apply with copies of Testimonials.

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South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

A LADIES' DRESS MAKING and TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been added to the now existing Gents' Departments of the well-known establishment of

A. FREDOON & Co.,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.

Ladies will not regret a visit TO THIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

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There is n

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sirocco 2,349 tons Captain R Omen, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Chancellor 2,267 tons Captain R N Donald, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Querimba, 4,097 tons Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 810 tons Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ouda, 3,409 tons, Captain R J Brooks, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain P S Primrose sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3,854 tons Captain G J Goss, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Melbourne, with a general cargo and 502 horses and 3 owners of horses and 9 grooms.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 934 tons Captain R McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Jones, Mr Busey, Mr Ganlishambroff, Mr Conconcllis, Mr Drefies and 410 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Heneage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James ..... R N
H M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I M. ine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Pos Corp
R I M S Investigator ..... Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 8.

Baron Cawdor ..... 2784 Gouley ..... G Tejpal & Co
Bulimba ..... 1607 McLean ..... M & O Co
Chupra ..... 3954 Goss ..... M M & Co
Delta ..... 4779 Daniel ..... Shanghai ..... P & O Co
Flamingo ..... 2150 Mackintosh ..... Corry Bros & Co
Helias ..... 980 Knudsen ..... P F Campbell & Co
Khalif ..... 2219 Watts ..... K Nixon & Co
Kola ..... 570 Moxon ..... M M & Co
Lhasa ..... 934 McDiarmid ..... M M & Co
Lawor ..... 1817 Bunch ..... Swahili S N Co
Madura ..... 1273 Bilton ..... M M & Co
Oriental ..... 8805 Lewellen ..... P & O Co
Onipeste ..... 3470 Hill ..... Calcutta ..... M M & Co
Querimba ..... 4937 Smith ..... M M & Co
Reichstag ..... 1339 Thie ..... Durban ..... 17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan ..... 2566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Tahr ..... 741 Bazer ..... P F Campbell & Co
Waroonga ..... 1609 Bamber ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
B	Othello	327	Bradby	Hull	11-5	F Muir & Co
C&B	Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Kchi	12-5	K N & Co
D&E	Clan M'pherson	3041	Beer	M Gos	11-15	F Muir & Co
G	Haldari	1563	D'Lorne	M'tius	10-5	B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1714	Holdt	Durban	16-5	A Strandes
K	Spithead	3995	Clucas	Hamburg	12-5	W & A G & Co
M	Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Jedda	13-5	Shah S N Co
N	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull via K'chi	10-5	F Muir & Co
O	Umsinga	1895	Robertson	M'borough	16-5	R A Willis
P	Crusader	2744	Milburn	Hull	18-5	W & A G & Co
Q	Shah Allum	1997	Revill	K'chi	11-5	Shah S N Co

Offside Q

Produce	743	Winsers	Durban	11-5	Glade & Co

H W F D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mauglore	10-5	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Huntsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	10-5 K N & Co
3	D Balduino	2684	Costa	Genoa	15-5 F R'ttino & Co
5	Mombasa	3038	Johnson	A'werp	18-5 M M & Co
6	Hatumet	2584	Peters	Antwerp	14-5 W & A G & Co
7	Chancellor	2267	Davald	Havre	10-5 K N & Co
8	Bohemia	2311	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4295	Stanhope	Antwerp	25-5 K Nixon & Co
10	& 11 Malta	6960	Peters	Shanghai	14-5 P and O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-5 P & O Co
14	Hendon Hall	2988	Tyson	Newport	25-5 K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Capri	4195	Beisito	S'ghai	17-5	F R'ttino & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, May 6
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta, Apr 27
	Chupra s	Goss	London via Melbourne

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Sirocco s	Omin	Dunkirk
	Ouda s	Brooks	Antwerp, &c
	Naseri s	Primrose	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Chancellor, Donal for Liverpool
" Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Clan Macpherson, for Dunkirk, &c began to load yesterday

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel	From
29	Belle of France	Calcutta
May.		
2	Clan Macdonald	Coast
3	Good Hope	Calcutta
4	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
5	Maharaja	Rangoon
5	Teesta	Straits
6	Dilwara	Calcutta
6	Bangala	Negapatam

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

6	Darins	Melbourne
7	Nurani	Bombay
7	Moltkefels	Bremen
7	Umzinto	Natal
7	Gwalior	Rangoon
8	Gisela	Calcutta
10	Pongola	Calcutta
12	Nadir	Bombay
14	Silesia	Trieste
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp
19	Muke Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B I S N Co's s s "Matiana" passed Lisbon on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P and O Coy's s s "Egypt" arrived in Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chancellor s—30 bales wool, E Dosa and Company.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—61 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomeersey ; 187 cwts Olibanum, A Chagla and Co ; 11 bales skins, K B Sajan, 97 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 161-2 cwts lac, M M Shah ; 3 bales hides, B Esmail, 8 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 11 bales hides, Khan and Khan.

FOR HULL.

Crusader s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading and Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, M Vulubdas.

Hendon Hall s—20,120 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Company.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Othello s—56 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co.

Umsinga s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 8,062 cwts cottonseed, W Becher, 19,800 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Company.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crusader s—500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,749 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1,893 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blaecheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Sirocco s—3,916 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Macpherson s—13,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 13,000 cwts popyseed and 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Huntsman s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Company.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—165 bales cotton, Banajee and Co ; 50 bales hemp, 195 cwts myrabollam, Ebjee Oomeersey ; 2000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1475 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 976 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, M Rambhagat ; 110 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 8019 cwts myrabollams W Bechar ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed ; K Nixon and Co ; 265 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1,550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 808 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed S Manual ; 400 bales hemp, G Mahadhowji and Co ; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,014 bales hemp K Visram and Co ; 1,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Mombasa s—250 bales hemp, P Bhimjie.

Hatumet s—4002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 100 cwt Kajoo and 100 cwt chillies, R Jewandas; 806 bales cotton-fly K Visram and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 385 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 50 cwt olibanums, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 50 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.

Onda s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Co Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts castor seed, A Blaecheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Co Balduino s—50 cwt mustardseed M Somjee.

FOR ANCONA.

D Co Balduino s—24 bales cotton, Ebjee Oomeersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—25 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Co Balduino s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Hatumet s—271 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Chancellor s—6 pots lemongrass oil M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

D Co Balduino s—150 cwt olibanum, S Ramjanally; 75 cwt olibanum, S Ludha.

FOR NEW YORK.

D Balduino s—325 cwt gum and 125 cwt olibanum, S Damji and Co.

Arabia s—15 cases ganja M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Arabia s—1 bundle carpets, S P Stavrides and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—300 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton K Gokaldas; 500 bales cotton, Banjee and Co; 100 bales D D Currance and Co; 1076 bales cotton S Framjee and Co; 76 bales cotton, D B Patel and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—650 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—588 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 650 bales twist, Ebrahim and Co.

Malta s—100 bales twist, The M B Karsha.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

The Secretary announces the following contributions towards the abovenamed Fund :—

Names.	Amounts. Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously announced	8,84,138	5	7
The executors of the estate of Bai Jerbai, widow of Mr Rustomji Sorabji Unwala	35,000	0	0
A Parsee Lady (through Lady Petit)	1,000	0	0
Nett proceeds of a performance of "Kaljeog" given by the Parsi Victoria Dramatic Co in aid of the above Fund.	208	0	0
Mr Rustom N R Rashna	100	0	0
Mr Framji B Jijibhoy (2nd Instalment)	100	0	0
Sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Mr Rustomji E Bhurucha in sacred memory and the 2nd month ceremony, of his son Pirojshaw	25	0	0
Bai Jiboobai M Chichgar in memory of Mr Dossabhoy D Khambatta	14	0	0
A Zoroastrian	11	0	0
Mr Sorabji D Khambatta in memory of his relative Bai Jerbai Peeha	78	0	0
In memory of Mr Dossabhoy Khamba 5	10	0	0
In sacred memory of Mr Sorabji Furdoonji Batliboi from his relative	12	0	0
In sacred memory of Bai Goolbai Limjibhoy Batliboi from her relative	12	0	0
Mr Dinsha E Mahwa in memory of Merwanji K Ghadiali	7	0	0
Sums under Rs. 4	2	4	0
Total	Rs. 9,20,737	9	7

THE Simla amateurs will doubtless be proud to learn that one of the members of their Society, Mrs. McMinn, has accepted a very responsible *role* in one of the leading theatres in London. Mrs. McMinn, who is at present in Kashmir, will leave at once for Europe.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile ; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach ; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Re. 1/. per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 9th May, 1907.

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered in this way have found the remedy they sought in the use of suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May 7.*] [BOMBAY, *May 8.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/16	un	1/16 chgd
3 do. Rentes	95½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98¼		¼
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65½	¼	
Bar Silver in London	30 1/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 1/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	65½	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	1¢	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·863		¾
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	31%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Quiet
Futures ... ...Steady
East Indian... ... ...Quiet
Manchester ... ...Strong
Total Sales 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500
Imports 1,7000
Mid-Americans ... ...6·75 + 04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10½ + 1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·26 +05	6·18 +05	6·12 +05	6·02 +06

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·94 +06	5·88 +07	5·86 +07	5·85 +07	5·84 +07

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 12,000
Do. do. last year... 14,000
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton—11·75+05

Futures—Month of July 10·50+01 — Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 10·49+04

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11¼ unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 11·54—06
Do. do. Aug. 11·31+03
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 May-June—Dunkirk—Nominal—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 51 May-June—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47—May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers £118 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... *d.* 9½

Tin plates :—

1. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 3

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 17 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ℅ F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

ARRIVALS :—
"Havraise," "Ormidale," "Rheinfels" "Imperator."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Bushire	Kola	Mack Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Basrah	Kola	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1,400	C Mandvie	Kola	Mack Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Sovereigns	4,330	Bagdad	Kola	A Shashoo
Gold coins	3,469			
Rupees ..	6,000			
2 Bundles Rupees	3,000	Koweit	Waroonga	H E H Allana
1 Tin Sovereigns	3,375	Jeddah	Shah Najam	A A and A M Al Bassam
Gold coins	1,733			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Money market is quiet. There are borrowers at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market was steadier in tone to-day ; and it is doubtful if Credits could be placed at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 Months' Sight. Bills have been placed at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 Months' Sight for the mail to a moderate extent. There have been occasional sellers of T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and several Banks will give that rate for delivery next week. Being Council Bill day the market is closed early. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 to 1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	156
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	214

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at Rs. 98 5/16 for cash and Rs. 98 3/8 for the settlement. A small busines has been passing in the Bazaar but it has not been sufficiently one sided to affect quotations. Calcutta Market is advised as Rs. 98 3/8 ready and 98 1/2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash 98 5
1st Settlement 98 6

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 30 1/8 ready and 30 1/16 for delivery forward in two months

New York being steady at Rs. 65 3/8 locally, the market has been slightly weaker at opening. Ready bars were quoted at Rs. 78 13/16 ex duty but close 1/8 lower. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	12	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	76	9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The opening tone of the Market was firm and prices were quoted somewhat higher than yesterday's closing rates. Bengals and Westerns for this month's delivery were very steady owing to coverings and settlements.

At Colaba mills were the chief buyers. Shippers were operating quietly, and the turn over altogether was only moderate. Bengals were easier, and settlements for May were made at Rs 178¼. Westerns were firm at Rs. 239 1/2. After receipt of the Liverpool opener the market was easier and the following are closing quotations :—

QUOTATIONS :— Delivery.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	265	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	237/28	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	208	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	202/3	"
Fine " Amraoti ...	202/3	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	178	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	186	"
Fine " Bengals ...	178	"
Good Westerns ...	239	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	246	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 252/53	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	" 183	January/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	" 197	
" " Khangaum Akola	" 217	
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	" 196/7	

Liverpool Openers—

Opening tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 45,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·21 —05	6·13 —05	6·07 —05	5·97 —05

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·90 —04	5·83 —05	5·82 —04	5·81 —04	5·79 —05

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is easier as prices are slowly declining. There is a moderate business doing at about the following prices :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 to Rs. 7 15 0
May ... ... " 8 5 0

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet with little enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	Rs.	8	8	0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore May ...	Rs.	9	1	0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	"	9	1	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 55 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

CASTORSEED :—

... Rs. 35 8 0
Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED :—

... Rs. 21 0 0
Tone—Firm.

POPPYSEED :—

The market is steady, with business doing at Rs. 10 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

... Rs. 42 0 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—

The market continues steady an quotations are unchanged as follows :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 4 12 0
White Karachi ... ... " 4 10 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay	1,392½	
India	54	

MILLS—

Century	1,800
David	357½
Kohinoor	675
Manockji Petit	3,057½

PRESSES—

Hingoli	127
New Mofussil	585

MISCELLANEOUS—

Badham Pile & Co.	135
Telephone Co.	39
Treacher and Co.	595

RAILWAYS—

Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti Valley	455

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,355	bales
Wheat	8,854	cwts
Linseed	12,837	"
Rapeseed	15,399	"
Gingellyseed	156	"
Poppyseed	10,274	"
Groundnuts	62	"
Castorseed	3,896	"
Rice	4,035	"
Myrabollams	1,737	"
Cottonseed	28,472	"
Mowraseed	nil	"
Gram	3,353	"
Joowar	1,976	"
Maize	nil	"

NIZAM'S GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The results of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during last month are as follows : Quartz crushed 2,250 tons, gold obtained 840 oz. tailings cyanided 1,950 tons, gold obtained 248 oz. making a total of 1,088 oz gold compared with 1,067 oz. in March.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 12 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£0 18 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 2 6	£0 3 1½
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
G. P. Dharwar	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 10 0	£1 12 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 12 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempikoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 16 3	£5 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 6 6
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 9
Coregum (Pref)	..	...	£0 14 ...	£0 15 6
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 5 9	£0 7 0
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 9.

45 Prize Distribution—It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 9 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head Quarters.

Dress—Officers—Mess Dress white N C Officers and Volunteers Mess Dress or Uniform, with Forage Caps.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHURCH—May 1, at Mar Lodge, Simla, the wife of Major G. R. Church, R. G. A., of a son.
HARVEY—April 29, at Longwood, Kasauli the wife of Capt. D. Harvey, R. A. M. C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACWATTERS—RICHARDS—May 1, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, by the Rev. H. W. F. Fagan, Chaplain, R. C. Macwatters, Indian Medical Service, to Nora, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Richards of Ross-on-Wye.
THOMPSON—SHERWELL—April 29, at Lallacherra, Cachar, by the Rev. R. T. Jordain, James H. L. Thompson, M. B., to Jeannie, widow of the late A. L. D. Shewell, Lieut., 10th Jats, and daughter of the late Col. Williamson, R. A. M. C.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—May 4, at Madras, John Heward, third son of A. C. and Mrs. Blake, of Nallsworth Glos., age 24.
POPE—April 24, suddenly, Richard Ambrose Michael, only son of R. R. Pope, I. C. S., Judge of Allpore, aged 17, R. I. P.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 9·46m., 9·54 s.; Low water, 3·25m., 3.36s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Education Society, annual meeting, St. Andrew's Church, 6 p. m.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR-BOX.—Captain F. Crocco has contributed rupees five to the poor box of the Esplanade Police Court.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the permanency of the institution, and his Dewan, Mr. Prabhashanker Dulpatram Patni, Rs. 500, to found a prize in the name of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, a Patron of the Samaj.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m., to-day.

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|---|---|---

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.

The only manufacturers of Pure Wool Goods in the Punjab.

NOTE

The Address

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(36 Miles North East of Amritsar)

The only address for "Dhariwal Pure Wool Materials" !

Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

GOOD TEETH

are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
If your teeth want seeing to, then you want to see

MRS. L. RADENHURST,
THE PRACTICAL DENTIST,
137, HORNBY ROAD.
(Opposite WHITEAWAY AND LAIDLAW.)

STOP!!!
CONSIDER THIS!!!
THEN PROVE IT!!!
WHY BE BOTHERED
With Bad Work
WHEN YOU CAN GET
High Class Portraitures
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

Cabinet Platinotype.....Rs. 25 per doz.
" Silver ..... Rs. 16 per doz.
OTHER SIZES ON APPLICATION.
OURS IS THE COOLEST STUDIO IN BOMBAY.

Amateurs will receive our best attention in developing, printing, enlarging, etc.
PHOTAGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.
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GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS,
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SUITABLE FOR
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AND
WEDDING PRESENTS.

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Full Range of Samples, with prices on application.
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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
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BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World,
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Punchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in time.

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THE CHOICE
OF A
PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

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(CARNRICK)
Only Successful Remedy for DIABETES MELLITUS.

Also indicated in Functional Nervous Diseases, Chorea, Neurasthenia, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc., Incipient Tuberculosis and other mal-nutritions.
Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the logical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.
Price: Rs. 4-0 per 100 Tablets.

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BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
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LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907.

UNREST IN UPPER INDIA.

We are reluctant to attach too great importance to the disorderly incidents which have occurred during the past few days in other parts of the country. Disturbances have broken out periodically here, as elsewhere, in former years, but they have subsided almost as quickly as they have arisen. They have not been regarded as indications of general unrest or as acts of rebellion. And in the present instance we consider Mr. Morley accurately gauged the situation when he said there was no reason for associating the disturbances at Rawalpindi with a recent prosecution at Lahore, and he regarded Mr. Rees' question—whether the Government of India had expressed their intention of taking measures to suppress sedition in the Punjab—as wholly superfluous and requiring no answer whatever. Yet it will be observed that there is a tendency in this country to regard the disquietude in the Punjab as serious—even among educated Indians. As an example, we may quote our correspondent "A Native Thinker," who, in his notes this morning, remarks that although the Government of India perhaps fancies that the passions which have been kindled might well be left to burn themselves out, the greatest kindness to his misguided countrymen would be to use unflinching firmness at the present moment, lest worse befall. Then again a correspondent of the Lahore paper, who is described as "a distinguished Mahomedan gentleman," attributes the present lamentable state of affairs in the capital of the Punjab and elsewhere, entirely to one cause. "It is," he says, "due to the hesitation and vacillation shown by the Government at the time of the first demonstration in Lahore by ill-mannered and feather-brained school boys supported by sedition preachers and leaders who are well known to the authorities. Unless this halting and dubious policy give place to firmness and energy, the agitation and the trouble will continue to grow and the public peace will be more and more disturbed. Seditious meetings are boldly held with regularity in Lahore and elsewhere, and ignorant people are deliberately taught and trained to hate the British rule, to organise strikes everywhere and to be disloyal to the Throne. And yet," he exclaims, "the authorities hesitate to arrest the clever and unscrupulous ring-leaders who are at the back of all this agitation and disturbance." Sedition is preached almost every day of the week and in almost every City in India, including Bombay, yet little is done to suppress it. It is considered wise to permit the practice to continue and to give the people as much liberty of speech as possible by way of a safety-valve. At Lahore, the disturbances were undoubtedly due to the boisterous student class, but at Rawalpindi there is perhaps some justification for agitation, as there the re-settlement of the land revenue and the enhancement of taxation has caused an amount of uneasiness, which is unfortunate. But it may be that means of removing existing grievances will be found. It is idle however to say that the conditions of to-day resemble those prevailing on the eve of the Mutiny, and, it would be to exaggerate the nature of the circumstances for Government to apply Martial Law to any greater extent than was done in the case of Bombay in 1898.

Calcutta, or some section of its people, thinks otherwise, and, as our telegrams told us, at the annual meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Mr. Garth, a local barrister, asked the assembly to remind Government that unrest had reached such a stage in the new province that interference was imperatively necessary, as the present state of things was intolerable. All that the meeting asked for, however, was a declaration of policy by the Government of India "who should let it be thoroughly understood that they were in earnest and intended dealing with these matters firmly." To that representation there need be no other reply than that which the Secretary of State vouchsafed to Mr. Rees. Government need not express any intention of taking measures either to suppress sedition or to put down anti-racial disturbances. Both diseases are inevitable. But there is a point beyond which neither may go without calling forth sterner curative measures than are provided by the ordinary processes for the maintenance of law and order. We scarcely think that point has yet been reached. In the meantime, there is reason to believe that Government is investigating the causes of recent outbreaks, with a view to dealing with the root of the disease and destroying its potency. It is probable that by the time the true cause or causes have been discovered, the symptoms, which in places have given unnecessary alarm, will have disappeared. The disturbances are sporadic and there is no reason to assume that there is the least connection between one and the other, much less that there is any systematised movement with a view to embarrassing, much less overthrowing, the British Government. Whatever attempt at organisation there may be in isolated localities there is none extending throughout any extensive portion of the country, and we may rest in our beds without fear of waking up to find that the Union Jack has been hauled down or that the jubilee year of the Sepoy Mutiny will bring forth another such lamentable outbreak.

Home papers, discussing us, assert that the childish demands of the agitators for the application of a system of representative Government to oriental races is responsible for the unrest both in Egypt and India. True, such agitation has not been without its effect in India, and our Delhi correspondent blames the extreme Congress party, "aided by the most seditious Press conceivable," for the incredibly seditious condition in that city. That party desires a fuller share in the administration of the country and extended popular representation on the councils. A despatch from the Government of India on that very subject has gone Home and is now under consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. What further measure of popular representation may be the outcome of that despatch we do not yet know, but if the extreme Congress party imagine that by adopting the advice of last Session's President to "agitate, agitate, agitate" at the present moment, by any but strictly constitutional methods, they are strengthening their case or are likely to induce the Home Government to be more magnanimous than they otherwise would, they are labouring under a great mistake. They are but demonstrating the fact of their unfitness for any extension of the franchise or even for the exercise of such electoral functions as have been conferred upon them. Whatever the cause of the several disturbances in various parts of the country, and however undesirable it may be to attach too great importance to them, we may hope that, whilst allowing perfervid orators and writers as much license as possible, no steps will be left untaken to prevent collisions between one section of the people and another. In case of riots it is fair to employ force promptly and effectively. As was found in Bombay, it is preferable to shoot down a few score men, and by so doing immediately restore order, than to allow hundreds to perish at each other's hands. The former is short, quick and efficacious, the latter brutal, besides being productive of further antagonism between class and class. The law provides sufficiently potent correctives both for rioters and sedition-mongers without resort to special measures, and the time has not yet arrived to employ further measures such as were indicated by the question of Mr. Rees in the House of Commons. Furthermore, we may say we do not believe it will, though local disturbances will be periodically occasioned by plague and famine and that greater pestilence, the misdirected energy of the half-educated and turbulent student.

Indian Literary and Historical Societies. A contemporary, which thinks Bombay "has to take a lesson from Calcutta" because the Eastern Capital has established an Historical Society, should drink a little deeper of the life of this city before it suggests "to the citizens and scholars of Bombay the desirability of having a similar institution in the Capital of Western India." Bombay so far as culture is concerned, has nothing to learn from Calcutta. On the other hand Calcutta is a hundred years behind Bombay, so far as the formation of a society for the promotion of those researches which our contemporary so warmly advocates is concerned. We were reminded of this rather forcibly the other day, when writing of Sir James Fergusson, a former Governor of Bombay who met his tragic end in the Jamaican earthquake in January last. Sir James Fergusson had a distinguished Scottish predecessor in Bombay in the person of Sir James Mackintosh, who was not only one of the most accomplished *literati* of his time, and as notable a figure in the House of Commons for many years as was Sir James Fergusson, but who, just a hundred-and-one years ago, escaped sudden death in a manner which, had it been consummated, would have proved as tragic as the death sustained by Sir James Fergusson. Sir James Mackintosh came to Bombay as Recorder. He was one day presiding at his Bench, when two young lieutenants who were prisoners, came into Court with a writing desk, ostensibly for the purpose of holding papers which they might wish to use in Court. The box was taken from them and found to contain four pistols loaded with slugs. There was no doubt that they had come into Court with intent to kill Mackintosh and afterwards commit suicide. It must have been an event in one's life to hear Mackintosh rise to "the height of his great argument." "If that murderous project had been executed, I would have been the first British magistrate who ever stained with his blood the bench on which he sat to administer Justice," he said. "When I accepted the office of Minister of Justice I knew that I ought to despise unpopularity and slander—and even death itself. Thank God, I do despise them." This Sir James Mackintosh it was who founded the Literary Society of Bombay which subsequently became the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and with which the Bombay Geographical Society was incorporated. To-day the ornate and handsome Town Hall in Elphinstone Circle stands to testify to the energy of the Bombay Literary Society, its erection having been first proposed by the Literary Society when Sir James Mackintosh was its president, the object being to make a home for the library and museum of the Literary Society, and for the reception of statues and public monuments of British Art. In 1889 orders were issued that the rooms on the northern wing of the building should be fitted up for the library and museum of the Society, and there, to this day, the library has been located. The museum has been removed to the Victoria Museum at Byculla. Thus Sir James Mackintosh's foundation has supplied for over a century that which Calcutta now desires, and no one needs to be informed of the splendid work the Bombay Literary Society has done. Literary and Historical Societies are plentiful in England, and they conduce to the social and educational progress of the people. Their work is analagous, and we wish the new Society in Calcutta as glorious a career as that of the old Literary Society of Bombay.

Scientific Education in India. The fact that the progress of science has alone enabled civilisation to progress so rapidly in the West, should be sufficient proof that there is need of an improvement in scientific education in India. Mr. D. S. Ramchandra Rao deals with the topic in the *Hindustan Review*, and he boldly asserts that in his opinion many of the apparently insoluble problems of India are capable only of a scientific solution. Most of our difficulties, he says, would be removed and our superstitions vanish if more scientific light were admitted into the country. The most important thing to remember is that science has manifold manifestations. Some of them are plain and simple while others are abstruse and complex. Therefore one must be ready to recognise whether its manifestations be simple or complex. The writer then goes on to show how scientific knowledge is becoming yearly more necessary in the West. The writer is advanced in his ideas and does not hesitate to lay down his opinions against early marriages. The system, he says, as it is prevalent in India, is a fertile source of weakening the parents and transmitting that weakness to the offspring. The social and moral evils which cause physical degeneration of the race should be encouraged, on purely scientific principles. And it is the duty of the leaders of Indian public opinion to place before the people the different aspects of a scientific life. Of course, he continues, in a country like India (in fact it is equally true as regards Britain and the older countries of the world) when people find it hard to be reconciled to innovations on the score of their being of foreign origin and also to the fact of the belief of the people that social life, as it is practised now-a-days, has come into existence through religious sanction, it is so difficult to persuade people to take for granted the irrationality of the social habits of their life, while it is natural to expect that dogmatic denunciations would stir up needless antagonism though a kind, judicious and intelligent method of laying scientific principles before the people, might bear fruit, provided time were given for them to take effect. As an instance of the necessity of wider comprehension of scientific truths, is cited the absolute lack of interest which the Indian takes in sanitation. Punctilious in the matter of what he eats, it matters little if the water he drinks be scientifically as foul as it can be. India needs a deeper knowledge of both the higher and the practical sides of scientific research, but what is needed most for the welfare of the people is the more humble knowledge which Englishmen are apt to regard as common sense—the knowledge which will help to free the country from the throes of many of its diseases and to build up a sturdier and healthier race.

Irish Home Government. When Mr. Balfour described the new Irish Bill as neither satisfactory to the English, the Scots, and much less the Irish, he was not beside the mark. Mr. Redmond's observations proved that. As the hon. member remarked, the Bill is not Home Rule, which the Irish still demand. It is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red-herring. It is all very well to associate the Irish people with the administration of their country, but it is absurd to give Irish representatives a voice in the affairs of England and Scotland and to deprive the Scots and English of a voice in the affairs of Ireland. The Irish people, without any necessary reflection on them, are no more capable of managing their own affairs than are the people of India. We do not suppose that at the present moment they will be afforded the opportunity of trying. The Bill, even if it pass the Commons, will be thrown out by the Lords and then the necessity for an immediate reform of the Upper House will again come under discussion, now that Lord Newton's Bill has been shelved.

Indians in South Africa. We should be glad to hear the last of Mr. Mitra's presumptuous utterances. No man has written more abject nonsense than he of India and its affairs, yet English journalism listens to him and we have, inflicted upon us, digests of his observations, by wire. Nothing more puerile was ever written than his letter to the Colonial Conference which Reuter summarises to-day. It is the way at Home; a man with an Indian name can impose upon our fellow-countrymen in any way he chooses, and Mr. Mitra's letter is an apt illustration of the impudent manner in which English opinion on Indian affairs is misled. India in South Africa has capable representatives who do not, and the Colonial Secretary has announced, in witness thereof, that the Transvaal Premier has undertaken that the regulations for the registration of Indians in that colony, at all events, shall be revised—which is satisfactory so far as it goes, though not a great distance.

The extra P. and O. s. s. *Ceylon* left Colombo at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday.

The VIIth Chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

Ipswich has collected £2,000 to buy an organ to be presented to the corporation and placed in the public hall, and it has been decided to purchase for £1,800 the great organ of Exeter Hall.

Sherman Marlan, a young farmer, of Orwigsville, Kentucky, recently paid the minister a peck of shellbark hickory nuts for marrying him to Miss Ida Bailey.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Godfrey, Political Agent, Dehra Ismail Khan, Swat and Chitral, goes Home on three months' leave from the middle of June, and that Major C. F. Minchin, D. S. O., officiates for him.

Mr. Maurice Baring, one of the most able English correspondents in St. Petersburg in recent years intends to call his new book, which may be expected shortly, "A Year in Russia." Mr. Baring, who is a son of Lord Revelstoke, acted as war correspondent for the *Morning Post* in Manchuria, and after the war for the same journal at St. Petersburg.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd March, amounted to Rs. 2,107, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 33. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd March, were Rs. 23,248, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 2,970.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd March, amounted to Rs. 5,669, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,351. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd March were Rs. 62,853, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 9,817.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd March, amounted to Rs. 26,832, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,959. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd March were Rs. 3,03,803, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 1,12,742.

The *Times* Australian correspondent says that, in view of the possibility of the application of Australian coastal conditions to vessels engaged in trade among the islands, certain firms in Sydney are negotiating with a view to the transference of business to some centre in the British Pacific sphere, and the establishment of a direct trade with Great Britain which shall not include Australia.

Mr. Wade, the sculptor of His Majesty the King's statue in Madras, has just been commissioned to execute the first statue of the Princess of Wales as a pendant to his statue of the Prince of Wales already unveiled at Hongkong. The same sculptor is just completing two statues of the Queen, one of which is for the London Hospital, and another statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay.

Some magnificent specimens of quartz were on view at the meeting of the Mysore Company on 10th April, says the *Mining World*, taken from the bottom workings in Ribbledale's section—the deepest workings in the mine. The quartz, which was brought Home by Mr. Arthur Taylor and Mr. Hancock, was richly studded with gold, and one could picture the spot from which they came as not unlike Monte Cristo's cave. If there is much of this class of ore—and we understand there is—the term coruscating with brilliancy which the Chairman applied to the mine recently is more than justified. With characteristic humour, Captain McTaggart suggested that some shareholder present might possibly feel inclined to buy one of the specimens (the smallest weighed something over 8 lbs.) 'for use as a breast pin.'

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Indians in the Public Service. Following the recommendation made by Mr. J. D. Anderson in his courteous letter published by you last week, I have read his entire paper on Indian Constitutional Problems which appears in the last number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. I have been able thus to obtain a more correct idea of his proposals, than was possible from the short summary of his lecture on which I had based my criticisms in a previous issue of the *Bombay Gazette*. Having read in the concise report, which alone was available at the time, that Mr. Anderson wanted to train recruits from India and England at a college in India, I inferred that he wished to have the examination for the Indian Civil Service in this country, as well as in England. I now find that Mr. Anderson considers such a proposal to be much in advance of the times, and that his only object is that the European lads selected for the service should study administrative business at the proposed institution, in order that they may be better equipped for their work, and that an *esprit de corps* be maintained between them and their Indian compeers in the service. I am still of opinion that Mr. Anderson's proposal to send Indian Civilians on furlough to Europe, after they have put in a few years' service, is not likely to yield the benefits which he imagines. I rather believe that the balance of advantage lies decidedly in favour of the existing system of training Indian youths for the competitive examination in England. The dangers and temptations of "Modern Babylon" can be effectually minimized under proper safeguards and supervision; and Lord Reay, who was one of those who took part in the discussion on the paper, announced at the meeting that there were before the East India Association proposals of a very practical character on the subject, which he hoped to see carried out at an early date. I am, of course, in cordial agreement with Mr. Anderson's contention that Indians should be admitted to a larger share in the administration of their country, and I was glad that this view was heartily endorsed by the chairman, Sir Charles Elliott, who observed that "the increase of natives in the administration was not going on, especially of late years, as fast as it might have done." Indeed, I have been noting with satisfaction one significant fact, which figures at almost every discussion which takes place at the meetings of the East India Association on the question of the employment of Indians in the public service, namely, that there is general agreement among Anglo-Indian officers of high degree as to the justice of the Indian claim to a larger share in it. I am not myself, for various reasons, very keen on the question of simultaneous examinations. But I am very keen on the question of a larger, fairer and more liberal share being allowed to Indians in the administration of their country. I think that some of the posts reserved for the Civil Service might be allowed to Indian youths carefully selected on some approved principle for ascertaining their fitness and qualifications. I am also of opinion that at least a proportion of the higher appointments in the Police, Salt, Abkari, Forest and Customs Departments, generally reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, should be thrown open to qualified natives. I dare say this is a very modest demand, which there ought to be no difficulty in complying with.

A Phantom of a Constitution. Another important proposal put forward tentatively by Mr. Anderson is open to more serious objection. He advises the formation of a nominal constitution with an Upper and a Lower House. The Lower Chamber will have for its prototype Provincial Councils at each of the recognised administrative centres, with a large accession of popular representatives. On the basis of representation in proportion to population, which Mr. Anderson would recommend, he calculates that the Legislative Assembly of Bengal Proper would number something like 130 members. These Provincial Parliaments, as Mr. Anderson contrives them, are but a poor imitation in miniature of the English Constitution,—Lords, Commons and all,—without any of its essential conditions and elements, and shorn of all its powers. These Assemblies may pass bills, but after they have been approved by the Upper Chamber, they must go to Government who may pass them or not, as they may please. The Councils will thus be virtually advisory boards, and much too large and cumbrous for the purpose. Rather than smooth the progress of the administration, they are likely to clog its wheels. While the New Spirit is abroad, they will be so many more outlets provided for agitators to condemn and carp at the Government. When absurd or impossible schemes are pressed upon the Government, their rejection will create exasperation and irritation, and will afford the extremists a pretext for saying that the rulers are opposed to popular measures. The phantom of a constitution will not bring the rulers and the ruled any nearer one another, but will rather sender them farther then ever. The counterfeit presentment of parliamentary Government will only intensify the cry for real, absolute, autonomy. The Assemblies will be so many huge talking-machines, constituting His Majesty's permanent opposition, which, Sir Charles Elliott is not alone in apprehending, might prove a grave political danger. While I state these objections, it is only fair to Mr. Anderson to acknowledge that in formulating his proposals he has been clearly actuated by an earnest and sincere sympathy with the people of India.

The "New Spirit" in India. Since my reference in this column, a fortnight back, to the Signs and Portents which are visible in India, I am sorry to find that matters have gone from bad to worse. I deeply regret the situation in East Bengal and still more the spread of the spirit of lawlessness and disorder in Lahore and Rawalpindi. The Bengalee papers have been publishing exaggerated and alarmist accounts of the Hindu-Musalman riots in Comilla and Jumalpur. They accuse the authorities of siding with the Mahomedans, and allowing the Reign of Terror to continue, to the dismay and consternation of the Hindus. There are accounts published, on the other hand, stating that it is the Hindus who are everywhere the aggressors, that they are freely enforcing the Swadeshi propaganda by the bludgeon argument, intimidating and assaulting loyal and peaceful Mahomedans. The truth, I suspect, will be found lying somewhere between the two conflicting versions. Whatever may be the cause of these unfortunate fray, it is the immediate duty of the authorities to quell disorder and disaffection without further loss of time. I am afraid that violence and lawlessness have been allowed too long to have their own way. The Government of India, perhaps, fancies that the passions which have been kindled might well be left to burn themselves out. But it will be incurring a serious risk, if it will persist any longer in the *laissez faire* policy. The oriental, ordinarily, is a calm and placid creature. But he is liable to be easily moved by the absurdest reports, and when he is thoroughly aroused, he rushes madly into the worst excesses. The efforts which have been made to inflame the passions of the masses, in flagrant, nay, contemptuous defiance of authority, have hitherto received no check or restraint. The illiterate mob might, under skilful organization and unscrupulous guidance, be taught to be sensible of the strength which lies in numbers, and although the final issue of a popular outburst within local areas cannot, for a moment, be doubted, it is best, alike for the Government and the people, that the forces of disaffection should be nipped in the bud. The events which are going on are fast increasing race-hatred, and wild suggestions are already made in the press in favour of a policy of ruthless repression. It will be the greatest kindness to my misguided countrymen, if firmness were used unflinchingly by Government at the present moment, lest much worse befall hereafter. I shudder to think what might have happened, if the crowd had succeeded in killing the European child at Rawalpindi, the largest military station in India! I am sure that the Government is aware that, in the present state of tension, an untoward incident, trifling in itself, might act as a spark on a barrel of gunpowder. The authorities must act promptly and decisively while the forces of lawlessness have not gone out of hand. After things have been reduced to their normal condition, it will be time to investigate the deeper causes of the disorder in a statesmanlike spirit, and apply the remedy at the root of the evil.

More Light. We want more light, both within and without the Corporation. I have no concern at the present moment with the Corporation, which stumbles and blunders through its business with a fair amount of success. I am interested, like the entire public of Bombay, in the wider question of the illumination of the city. The general lighting is not very satisfactory, at the best, many parts of the town, being remote from riches and fashion, have to put up with miserable kerosene lamps, making a very feeble attempt to penetrate the gloom around. There is, again, no lighting of the city on moon-light nights. When the Queen of Night is shrouded by a thick veil of clouds, and is unable to assert her sovereignty, a moon-light night is the veriest fiction; and on such occasions the citizens have to grope about in darkness, which is all the more treacherous, owing to the scanty alloy of dubious light rendering the objects around so faint, and ghostly, and deceptive. I have my full sympathy, therefore, with the cry for more light and better light. In the first place, the city must not be left to the mercies of the weather on the days when the moon is expected to shine brightly in a clear sky and does not. The additional cost for lighting the city throughout the year is estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 22,017—a bagatelle compared with the public gain—and I hope that when the question comes up for discussion, there will be no corporator whose economic conscience will revolt against the extra outlay.

The Tramway Posts. In darkness, and especially in the rainy season, the tramway posts in their present state will be a source of danger. It has been suggested that they should be painted white, as well as lighted at night. When the question was referred to the Tramway Company they replied that there was no obligation on their part to light the posts; that, in fact, "it was not in the bond." There are things in the bond which they are bound to do and sometimes don't, such, for instance, as the provision to run cars at certain intervals of time and up to a certain hour. As the company expect to be reasonably dealt with in the event of unavoidable defaults on their part to act strictly up to the letter of the agreement, they might have met the proposal to minimize the possible danger from the posts in an equitable spirit of compromise. But if we were to accept a councillor's view on the legal aspect of the case, as expressed in a notice of a motion given by him, the Corporation has the power to compel the Tramway Company to make such provision as the Municipal Commissioner might require, to ensure the safety of the public. Section 323 of the Municipal Act provides that every person to whom permission has been granted to set up any scaffold, erection or other thing, shall, at his own expense, cause the place to be fenced and guarded," and in all cases in which the same is necessary to prevent accidents, shall cause such place to be well lighted during the night." The legal provision appears to be comprehensive enough to cover the present case. But not being a lawyer, I cannot venture to give a definite opinion. There is a multitude of lawyers in the Corporation, before which the question awaits judgment, and I suppose they will be able to agree as to the right course for the Corporation to pursue in this matter.

DION.

MAHABLESHWAR REFLECTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is a strange thing, but true, that the chief point of interest to most of us when we open our newspaper, is to see in print an account of any doings in which we have taken an active part. As the world is at Mahableshwar now, I must tell you of what has been doing here, not for your interest, you will understand, so much as our own. Our head and chief has arrived, as another correspondent told you, and has already begun to do his duty nobly in the way of entertaining. It is a mercy His Excellency did not come up sooner—that is, during the late heavy rain—as then there were three distinct sets of people to be pitied. If I had been bidden to a feast or dance at Government House, I would have had to hide myself, under the plea of illness in bed, as the dhoobi had taken my linen to the lake, and the appalling weather prevented him washing, starching and glazing. What is a man without his shirt? Poor dhobie, he not only had to do all the above, but to stay out at night, whilst his bundle was boiling, without any shelter but the trees to sleep under. Whilst the storms were at their worst, we talked of subscriptions for a permanent galvanized shelter for the dhobies. The weather is now fine, so the matter is sleeping. The ladies are last, and least on my sympathy list. I dare say it was a distinct trial being kept without their frillies, but they are clever and can always manage. How? Not being a married man, I do not know. Any way, my male friends, take the advice of this old one—and write to Bombay for a stock of new lingerie. Have it up in time for the 10th as we shall have to do double, or treble duty that night: there are such a lot of charming ladies who must be danced with.

There are endless dinner parties going on. I am very grateful to my kind hostesses (and hosts) for entertaining me so nobly. After districts, a well cooked dinner is a great luxury. Whilst on the subject, may I, a mere man, make a suggestion that some of the capable ladies who do know, should have a class and instruct some of the younger ones in ways and means? I want to get married, but I shy from it, as it seems to me that few of them know anything of housekeeping. I was down in Bombay lately and thought it a great pity to see so many girls on the Lawn booked to go home, when there are so many of us out here wanting helpmeets. But we dare not ask them. Pretty M. is the best of golfers—ask her if she knows how to cook a dish of hashed mutton. Can that charming girl who knows where to put a shuttlecock in the Badminton Court cook an omelette? One thing I know is, Miss.....never lacks a partner at tennis; but it strikes me she spends all her spare time settling the set of her pink skirt right, to show off those pretty little feet. Very attractive, but I should like to be sure when I brought her back to our tents in the jungle that there was a good cup of tea and a home-made crisp cake awaiting us, made under her superintendence. Cook and his mate are useful hands to work, but want supervision. As for my old butler, his ideas and mine are more alike than they used to be. When I was younger I was driving a fair lady home in my dog-cart. She asked: "What is in the box you are so anxious about?" Sugar, I replied. "And other stores?" she asked. No, I said, the butler always requires a box of sugar on Saturday evenings, as I have guests for week-ends. The box weighed a quarter of a cwt.—a week's supply!

Now I have told you my tale, dare I venture to ask one of the pretty Mahableshwar girls to take charge of me and my khana? I shall wait for a few days for your advice; if it does not come by the 10th, I shall have to do without it, as I feel sure that she, in her pretty ball dress, will bowl me over and I shall say to her: "Be my wife." I have an inkling she will say "Yes." In this case, look to it. I shall ask you as an old chum when you herald the approaching nuptials, to add a little note: "Mrs. Beeton's household management" and Wyvern cookery books, a complete set of aluminium pots and pans and any camp kit would be, more appreciated than salt-cellars and sugar spoons—would like a rifle as I am sure she will be keen to shoot some venison. I mean to help her—on condition she cooks it properly. For the last time, I hope, I sign myself

BACHELOR.

Feminine Calcutta interested itself the other day, a correspondent writes, in an informal Meeting at a "Butra Mem's" house, and discoursed eloquently on its social grievances and their adequate reform. "It was decided to form a branch of the youthful Simla Anti-Calling League, and for the future to conserve all hot weather energy by the despatch of visiting cards per post or peon. A strenuous lady also proposed measures for the curtailment of friendly criticism—otherwise scandal talk—of which Calcutta knows itself paganly guilty, but it was aggrievedly decided to leave all such reforms over until the cold season, when there would probably be no dearth of other amusements."

SENTIMENTAL GOVERNMENT.

MR. BIRRELL'S IRISH BILL.

"A Preposterous Measure."

STEPPING-STONE TO HOME RULE.

CLOSURE PROVOKES A SCENE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Birrell has introduced into the House of Commons an Irish Bill, establishing a Council consisting of 82 Elected and 24 Nominated Members.

It will possess no Legislative power, but will control eight departments of the administration, including the Boards of Local Government, Agriculture and Education, but not the Supreme Court and the Constabulary.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Speaking in a very crowded House Mr. Birrell, in introducing his Irish Bill, said that it did not contain a trace of new legislative power, it did not authorize the levying of a single tax or rate, and Irish members would continue to sit at Westminster.

The object of the Bill was the Association of the sentiment of the Irish people with their administration.

The Council would be appointed triennially. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was safeguarded by the Lord-Lieutenant's power to reserve the resolutions of the Council.

It was proposed to establish a separate Irish Fund of £4,000,000 yearly, for the purpose of the departments.

The Council would be empowered to make or cancel appointments in eight Departments, but there was a clause in the bill making any act resulting from religious preference invalid.

If the Council were a success, he dared to say that it might pave the way for Home Rule. On the contrary, its failure would be an obstacle to Home Rule.

Mr. Balfour, said that a more preposterous at tempt at local government had never been instituted. It would satisfy neither the English nor the Scots, and still less, the Irish.

It was grossly unfair that the Irish should be able to interfere in English and Scottish affairs in the House of Commons, and yet the English or the Scots could not criticise Irish matters.

Mr. Redmond reserved his judgment until he had elicited Irish public opinion. The Bill, he said, was not Home Rule which the Irish still demanded.

Mr. Walter Long was vigorously attacking the Irish Bill, when Mr. Birrell moved the closure which was adopted by 417 to 121.

Amid uproar, the Bill was read a first time by 416 to 121.

LATER.

Opinion in the Lobby is divided as to Mr. Birrell's Bill. The prevailing view of the Nationalists is that the measure is a timid and unsatisfactory one, while the Unionists are bitterly opposed. It is impossible to predict the fate of the measure before the vote at the National Convention at Dublin at Whitsuntide.

INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

Further Consideration Demanded.

AN ENTIRELY OFFICIAL VIEW.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Sir Roper Lethbridge read a paper before the East India Association on the Imperial Conference.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Lepel Griffin urged that Sir James Mackay's speeches at the Conference did not represent the opinion, either Official or Native, of India, but that they represented merely the British Government.

Sir Lepel Griffin urged that two commissions representative of India should be appointed to thresh out the important question of preference.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

State Banquet at Buckingham Palace.

DECORATIONS FOR JAPANESE.

LONDON, MAY 8.

On the occasion of Prince Fushimi's visit, Admiral Yamamoto has been gazetted to be G. C. M. G., Baron Komura and General Nishi to be G. C. V. O., and nine others have been given lower grades of the Victorian Order.

At the State Banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of Prince Fushimi, King Edward proposed the toast of "My ally, the Emperor of Japan" whom he thanked most cordially for the compliment of sending his illustrious relative whose visit he, (King Edward) and all his people would endeavour to make agreeable.

King Edward expressed his warmest thanks for the magnificent hospitality extended to Prince Arthur of Connaught during his visit to Japan.

EGYPTIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 7.

An issue of £1,000,000 worth of 3½ per cent. Bonds of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt has been made.

The Bonds are guaranteed by the Egyptian Government.

The issue price is 90.

THE RAND STRIKES.

Disaffection Spreading.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The strike of miners on the Rand is spreading and the men in the consolidated Eckstein group are threatening to come out.

There is no question of wages involved, the agitation being simply to prevent white workers being ousted by Chinese.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Debate Continued.

CANDID OPINIONS.

LORD NEWTON'S BILL WITHDRAWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe's amendment was rejected and Lord Cawdor's proposal to refer the Bill to a Committee was adopted.

Lord Newton thereupon withdrew the Bill.

In the course of the debate, Lord Rosebery accused the Government of endeavouring to stir up the country against the House of Lords, by drastic threats regarding property.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking on Lord Newton's Bill to reform the Lords, said that many of the members were unfit to participate in the proceedings.

Lord Rosebery attacked the Premier and said he suspected that the proposed Land measures were simply a covert attack on the Lords and were not intended to benefit agriculture.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Botha Promises Further Consideration.

PREFERENCE OUT-VOTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill announced that General Botha had assured the Imperial Government that the Regulations for the Registration of Indians in the Transvaal would be revised with a view to removing, so far as possible, the undesirable conditions.

LONDON, MAY 8.

At the Colonial Conference, Mr. Winston Churchill dwelt on the enormous difficulties and dangers of preference.

Lord Elgin declared that the Government were unable to assent to the resolutions of 1902, so far as they implied a fiscal change.

The Conference adopted a resolution recognizing that the promotion of commercial intercourse in the Empire would be best secured by the liberty of action of its Units.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Integrity of China to be Maintained.

ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

M. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, stated in the course of an interview that the Franco-Japanese Agreement guaranteed the inependence and integrity of China and confirmed the territorial *statue quo*. The agreement was, he said, purely political, but nevertheless was mooted during the recent negotiations for the Japanese Loan. It will be signed and published in Paris. There was nothing to conceal in that connection. All difficulties between Russia and Japan were removed.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The *Standard* pays a tribute of welcome to the Franco-Japanese understanding, as a supplement to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and says it is in every way satisfactory.

The French papers rejoice at the Franco-Japanese agreement as safeguarding French rights in Indo-China, and as consecrating the peace of Asia.

THE REACTION IN CHINA.

Impeachment of High Officials.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Reuter's Peking Correspondent telegraphs that Tsechunghsuan, the most prominent of the reactionaries, has gained the ascendency at Court, and Prince Ching, Yuanshikai and Tang Shao Yi, the new Governor of Mukden, have been impeached.

APRIL'S TRADE.

Huge Increases.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Imports during April were £56,750,000, and the Exports £34,500,000, showing increases of £9,700,000 and £7,400,000, respectively.

THE CHESTER CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Chester Cup was run to-day, the result being:—

Querido	1
Bibiani	2
Torpoint	3

THE HERERO RISING.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Eleven thousand Hereros have perished of starvation. Many are trekking northwards.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Commonwealth Opinion on Sir Mackay's Declaration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, the 3rd instant, states that the Sydney correspondent to the *Times* wires that preferentialists in the Commonwealth regard Sir James Mackay's declaration as showing that he is a representative not of the Indian interests, but of British importers to India.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

THE RAWALPINDI RIOT.

Different Accounts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 8.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph's* Rawalpindi correspondent sends that paper the following extract from a letter written by a Missionary describing the Rawalpindi riots:—

They had a terrible time yesterday.

The mob came into Mr. Porter's, a Missionary's house, piled up everything they could get, set fire to it, and broke all their china. They destroyed most of Mr. Nicoll's papers. He is Treasurer of the Mission.

The Porters and Mrs. Nicoll started to run to the Morton's. They stoned them all the way, one stone striking Mrs. Porter.

Mrs. Nicoll's old ayah came in and took Lorimer under her *chaddar* to her home and hid him there.

They got to Morton's, and got inside. The mob then broke the windows. When Mr. Morton came out and faced them, they stoned him and he threw bricks back at them and finally got them away.

They then went to the Native Church, piled up all the furniture and burned it all.

They then went on to Boota Singh's workshops and completely destroyed the whole place in an hour.

The Hussars were at the Mission House and wanted the Missionaries to go to the fort to-night, but they thought they would stay by the property and the Christians if they got a guard.

A SUDDEN ALARM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 8.

The Rawalpindi correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

It was a great surprise on May 2nd when the station was aroused by the bugles sounding an alarm. Few knew or guessed the cause, but the sounds had scarcely ceased when a squadron of the 10th Hussars and some artillery were seen making for the City. The cause was not discovered till about 3 p.m. when it became known that a rabble which had collected on account of a case at the District Court had got out of hand and, not content with assaulting all who were encountered by them on their return to the City, the crowd had commenced to pillage and burn. Colonel Hamilton, Commanding the 25th Punjabis, was pelted with sticks and stones and Colonel and Mrs. Tegen, R. R., had mud and stones thrown at them, whilst Missionaries and others were assaulted in the city. The crowd, which had increased to seven or eight thousand, dispersed on the arrival of the military and reinforcements of police, who arrived in quick succession. Considerable excitement prevailed in the City. Fortunately all was quiet in the Cantonments, so much so, indeed, that the seriousness of the situation was not realised by the majority, and women and children passed to and fro in the streets and bazaars as they are accustomed to do. Business was not checked, and the Band performed, as usual at the Club where all but those on duty collected to play tennis or croquet, or chatted on the lawn, whilst mounted patrols and military picquets stood on guard, all having quietly taken up their positions without attracting the notice of the public amongst whom they actually marched.

Owing to the damage done to their cars, the Motor Company had a bad quarter of an hour arranging for transit of those passengers who had been booked to travel by these cars, and undamaged cars had a busy time conveying people by making double journeys.

THE REV. J. W. MORTON'S ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 8.

The Reverend J. W. Morton, Principal of the Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, sends to the *Civil and Military Gazette* a detailed account of the anti-Christian excesses in the recent riot at Rawalpindi. He concludes a long letter as follows:—

Two things are worthy of note in this demonstration: First, the composition of the crowd. It contained many school boys but also many men. The schools had finished their work by noon and many of the older school boys had gone to the Court to see what was going on. The workmen of the Railway Workshop and of several other workshops too had gone off after working half the day, and at least some of the damage was done by these. The crowd was so large and the rain of stones was so pitiless that the six chauffeurs and workmen at the motor bungalow—all British ex-soldiers, but entirely unarmed—concluded discretion to be the better part of valour and retired to one room, leaving the mob the run of the rest of the house; and the breaking of heavy brass trunk-locks is the work of more than mere boys. There were men with tools, and the knowledge of how to use them showed the utter vandalism of the work. Scarcely an article on Prof. Porter's side of the bungalow was left. Clothing was ripped up and burned. Sewing machines, clocks, mirrors, lamps, cut-glass and heavy china—everything was smashed to pieces. I myself saw a boy of about sixteen with a bamboo pole smashing away at a window frame time and again with the utmost vindictiveness. He ran as soon as he caught sight of any one making for him, but his great aim seemed to be to leave not a stick of wood in the frame; and the crowd seems to have carried bottles of oil for the very purpose of burning. Oil was scattered freely about Prof. Porter's Bungalow. Pages of books and parts of some were found in the street several hundred yards away. The silliness of this attack might be noted, also just what the attacking of an American Mission—that brings nearly three lacks of rupees annually into the Punjab while taking nothing out—has to do with any anti-Government movement is hard to see. The Mission bungalows and that of the Motor Co., however, are the only bungalows in the City occupied by Europeans—if Americans may be included under that name.

streets and lanes in the native quarter of the town of Calcutta singing and shouting *Bandé Mataram*.

DEWANGANJ LOOTED AND BURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A Mymensingh telegram, dated yesterday, says that Dewanganj, fifteen miles from Jamalpur, is reported to have been looted, sacked and burned, and that two Mahomedans who were defending Hindus, were fearfully mutilated and slaughtered.

Zemindars Take Protective Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

There are signs that the Zemindars of Mymensingh are preparing to protect their interest in case of further trouble. The Maharaja of Mymensingh has held a meeting of Zemindars and a protective association has been formed under the title of the Mymensingh Landholders' Association.

THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR'S WARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Presiding at a prize-distribution in Cooch Behar on Saturday, the Maharaja warned school boys against the danger of rushing into the whirlpool of politics. He had full sympathy with *Swadeshism* but was totally, entirely, and absolutely against boycott.

DEATH OF BISHOP LINDEN.

Funeral at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 8.

The body of the deceased Bishop was conveyed from Khandala to Poona by the afternoon train and was in charge five priests from St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Colleges who came up from Bombay to meet the Bishop at Khandala. The coffin was showered with the wreaths placed upon it by loving hands, the good Sisters at Khandala having paid this tribute of affection to their dear departed prelate. At the Station awaiting the arrival of body were all the priests of the Catholic Order in Poona and a large number of others, including a party of eight Sergeants of the Connaught Rangers, who good naturedly came forward to carry the coffin. No sooner the train steamed in Mr. Webber, the Stationmaster, kind ly arranged for a first-class compartment in which the coffin was conveyed to be shunted on to the main platform and here Rev. Father Jurgens followed by altar boys of St. Vincent's preceded the cortege to the hearse waiting outside. A procession of priests and the laity was formed to follow the hearse up to St. Patrick's Cathedral where the body was lying in State till the evening.

At 5 o'clock the funeral obsequies at St. Patrick's commenced and continued till 6-20. Rev. Father Jurgens was the officiating priest and Rev. Father Bruder delivered a most eloquent funeral oration, reciting the qualities of generosity and benevolence of his Lordship.

The funeral procession next made its headway from the Cathedral to St. Sepulchre's cemetery. The coffin was borne on a guncarriage furnished by the 2nd Battery, R. F. A., drawn by a team of six bays. Preceding the guncarriage was the band of the Connaught Rangers and about a Company and a half of the same Regiment. The cortege moved slowly on to the cemetery, the route having been splendidly policed all long the line. Inspector Moore was responsible for the excellent Police arrangements. During the procession the band played funeral marches from Chopin and Mandellsohn. When the guncarriage arrived at the cemetery the coffin was carried to its final resting place by a party of Sergeants belonging to the Connaught Rangers and a great volume of humanity swept through the cemetery gates. Behind it over a dozen priests headed by Rev. Father Jurgens chanted the burial service as the procession moved up to the grave. Never has the cemetery been known to contain so large and cosmopolitan a crowd of mourners who unanimously expressed the love and esteem they had for the deceased Bishop. General and Mrs. Richardson were amoug the enormous gathering, while Mr. H. F. Carvalho represented H. E. the Governor and Mr. Jugade, City Mamlatdar, represented Mr. Carmichael, the Collector. Colonel Hume and Lieut. Callaghan of the Connaught Rangers, Captain and Mr. Russel Mr. Guider, D. S. P., Mr. Walker P. W. D., Captain Hamilton, R. A. M. C., and Major Dumie were among the sorrowing assembly at the graveside where the burial service was read by Rev. Father Jurgens.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Compromise with Certain Estates Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

Re Arbuthnot Insolvency in the High Court to-day, Mr. S. Theyagaraya Iyer, Solicitor, on behalf of the Creditors' Committee, informed his Lordship Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, sitting as Vacation Judge, that he had no objection to the compromises proposed to be effected by the Official Assignee with Mr. Bolton in respect of the debt due on the Isabel estate, and Messrs. R. A. and G. Anderson, in respect of the debt due on the Bargui estate. The debt due on the Isabel estate was Rs. 16,387-8-1. The amount proposed to be accepted was Rs. 11,470, while the amount due on the Bargui estate was Rs. 86,307-14-5. The amount proposed to be accepted was Rs. 63,000.

His Lordship sanctioned the compromise. The examination of Mr. J. H. Peebles which was fixed for to-day was not held as Mr. Peebles is now said to be an in-patient in the Government Opthalmic Hospital and unable to attend Court. Mr. Peebles was the late firm's Chief Accountant.

TORTURING A SYCE.

Culprits Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Some gariwalas of Calcutta tortured a young syce whom they suspected of stealing twelve annas from one of their number. They slung the boy, who was only 18, to a beam and flogged him and another younger lad; the latter survived. The men concerned in the torture have escaped.

A RUNAWAY GUMASTA CONVICTED.

Most of the Money Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Phulchand Chaparia, Gumasta of a Calcutta Marwari firm, who bolted with Rs. 80,000 and was arrested at Moguiserai and brought back, was to-day sentenced by the Chief Presideney Magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. All but a thousand rupees was recovered.

MANGANESE MINING IN MYSORE.

New Company Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 8.

The Shikarpur Syndicates of manganese properties in the Mysore State have been made over to the Shimoga Maganese Company, Limited, which Company's Memorandum of Articles of Association was presented for registration to-day, the capital being Rs. 10,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each.

ANTI-PARTITION PROCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Anti-Partition procession parties are parading

EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

Foreign Office Action in Native States.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The Foreign Office, it is understood, will take action on the Circular prohibiting teachers and pupils participating in political agitation, in respect of schools in Native States.

NATIVE PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

"ENGLISHMAN."

The procedure adopted by Sir Bampfylde Fuller was almost exactly that set forth in this Letter.

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The cardinal mistake perpetuated in allowing Sir Bampfylde to be sacrificed to the clamour of an ill-conditioned section of agitators is now being very candidly admitted by this Circular, which is a monument of inconsistency.

"HINDOO PATRIOT."

We believe the restrictions laid down will go a great way towards serving the object in view.

"BENGALEE."

No resolution could have been more inopportune. We can assure Government that it is not by means such as these that political agitation will be suppressed. The educated sentiment of the country will be with singular unanimity, against this unfortunate resolution.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

The Government of India's Circular on politics and students reminds us painfully of the saying 'Nero fiddles while Rome burns.' People were expecting bread, but the Government have given them a stone.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.

Suit for Damages Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MAY 8.

Mr. Dalal, I. C, S., Additional Sessions Judge, delivered judgment yesterday in the case of Jawahir Mull vs. Lalla Bahadur Lal in which, it will be remembered, the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 20,000 damages for alleged wrongful issue of warrant of arrest. The issues arising in the case were:—(1) Has plaintiff complied with the provisions of Section 424, Civil Procedure Code? (2) Was the issue of warrant ordered by defendant; if not, how does the fact affect the case? (3) Was the warrant issued against plaintiff illegal? (4) Was it issued without reasonable and probable cause, and maliciously? (5) Is the defendant protected by the provisions of Act 18 of 1850? (6) If plaintiff is entitled to damages, what should be the amount?

These six counts are reviewed at length, seriatim, and after stating that the principal point for decision in this case is, whether the contention of plaintiff's counsel, that the warrant, having been signed by defendant who was not the presiding member of the bench of Honorary Magistrates which ordered its issue, was illegal, is correct; and if so, whether defendant is protected by the provisions of Act 18 of 1850. The learned Judge continues:—"I hold that defendant is protected by the provision of Act 18 of 1850. To make his findings complete the Judge in disposing of the sixth issue concludes thus:—It is not proved that plaintiff has suffered any special damage by his arrest either in his business or reputation. The damages that plaintiff can receive would be for the infringement of his right of personal liberty. In this connexion it must be borne in mind how the complexion of plaintiff's case was entirely altered subsequent to the filing of the plaint. In the plaint it was alleged that there was no cause for plaintiff's arrest and that both the order for the issue of warrant and the warrant itself were illegal. These were grave charges entitling the sufferer of the wrong to substantial damages, even though he did not suffer any perceptible and measurable loss or detriment. Later during the hearing and arguments it was practically admitted by plaintiff that as I have explained above the warrant for the plaintiff's arrest could have been issued legally by one of two Honorary Magistrates and that the warrant became illegal technically because a third Honorary Magistrate, who had no jurisdiction signed it. Under these circumstances and in the absence of any proof of actual damage a decree for a very small sum would meet the justice of the case. I would assess the damages at Rs. 100. The suit fails on account of my decision of issue 5, viz., that defendant is protected by the provisions of Act 18 of 1850 and I dismiss it with costs."

THE SOWAR ASSAULT CASE.

Infliction of Exemplary Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The Rasulabad rioting case, which has been heard in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, concluded on Tuesday afternoon. Thirteen men were put up for trial on charges of rioting and causing grievous hurt to Kallan Bega, sowar of the 4th Cavalry, because, as alleged, he prevented some of the accused visiting a house in the Regimental bazaar, where the sowar was posted as Police Guard.

The occurrence took place on the 2nd of March last, and the sowar was severely beaten with sticks, bound with ropes, dragged to the banks of the Ganges and left there for dead. Details of the assault have already been reported.

The injured man was reacued by a barber and taken to the Military Hospital, where he lay in a critical condition for some time, and recovered consciousness only four days after the occurrence. Some of the accused were local zemindars of respectability and were defended by Mr. G. P. Boys. Two of the accused were discharged at the commencement of the trial as the evidence against them did not appear to be sufficiently strong, and charges were framed against the remaining eleven under Sections 147 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, of rioting and causing grievous hurt.

Mr. C. Moore in a lengthy Judgment found seven of the accused guilty and sentenced Alopi, the *chaukidar* who struck the first blow, to three months' rigorous imprisonment; Babu Lal, Zemindar who is alleged to have been the instigator of the whole affair, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100; and Mahadeo to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Two other accused were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and another two to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

Four of the accused were acquitted.

POLICE RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

Home Department Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The following Home Department Resolution has been issued in connection with the recent re-organisation of the Police Department and the creation of the grade of Deputy Superintendents.

The question of the Acting Allowances which should be given to Officers of the Department has been under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council who is now pleased to issue the following orders on the subject:—

(1) The Acting Allowances of Assistant Superintendents and Officers of the higher rank, shall continue to be regulated by the rule in Article 105 of the Civil Service Regulations. This rule shall also be applied in calculating the Acting Allowance of a Deputy Superintendent, acting as a District Superintendent; the "Pay of the Appointment" for the purposes of the rule being taken as the pay which a Deputy Superintendent would draw under paragraph 34 of the Resolution in the Home Department No. 248 259, dated 21st March, 1904, if promoted substantively to be a District Superintendent, namely, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900.

(2) The Acting Allowance of an Inspector acting as a Deputy Superintendent, shall be regulated by Articles 140 and 141 of the Civil Service Regulations. An Inspector placed in charge of the current duties of an Assistant Superintendent shall draw acting allowance as a Deputy Superintendent.

(3) An Inspector placed in charge of the current duties of a Superintendent's Office shall be granted a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month under clause (f) (ii), Appendix No. 6, to the Civil Service Regulations.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Terms of the Government Contract.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The *Pioneer* understands that under the new contract with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Government of India reserve the right to compel equal rates to be fixed on the Rajputana-Malwa metre gauge section; that is to say, there shall be no discrimination of rates over that system favouring Bombay rather than Karachi as a terminal port for goods traffic.

This meets the old grievance of Karachi against the B. B. and C. I. Company, which works the Rajputana-Malwa lines.

ARCHBISHOP BOURNE, presiding on the 12th April at the Annual Meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, at the Cathedral Hall, Westminster, referred to Mr. MacKenna's Education Bill as unjust, insidious, and extremely dangerous to the future of Catholic schools.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

SOME CLEVER ACTING.

French Burlesque at the Palace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 19.

TOM JONES.

Fielding's Masterpiece, "The History of Tom Jones, Foundling" is so packed with genius that by the limitations of the stage not more than the mere flavour of it could by any stroke of fortune and talent be reproduced across the footlights. Those who last week at the Apollo Theatre remembered the book in listening to the Opera missed many scenes and characters. Where was Mr. Trulliber, the parson, who was a specialist in hogs? Where were the philosopher Square and Thwackum, his rival? They were missing, and with them much of that broad humour and genial philosophy of life which has made the novel immortal. But if those who produced this new English opera last night could not achieve the impossible, it must be acknowledged gladly, cordially, and enthusiastically that they have achieved all, or nearly all, that was possible, with remarkable success.

The spirit of the Tom Jones period was there last night, and caught the audience with its heartiness, its broad West-country humour, its rollicking rowdiness, its lusty youth, its picturesqueness and romance, and old English fragrance. There were at least delightful glimpses of famous characters Squire Western, that "fine old English gentleman," with his coarse Zummerzetshire speech, his infinite capacity for port wine, his jovial good-temper, which changed quickly when crossed to gusts of violence, made the house rock with laughter. Mr. Allworthy, with his eighteenth century dignity; Blifil, his moralizing reptile of a nephew; Sophia, the sweet English rose; Honour her roguish waiting-maid; Miss Western, the severe frumpish lady; Benjamin Partridge, the barber and leech; Benjamin Grizzle and Dobbin, the Squire's servants, with their rustic quaintness and western simplicity; Lady Bellaston, the wicked woman of the town; and Tom Jones, that lusty young scamp of easy morals and handsome gallantry. These played their parts on the stage and took one back most pleasantly to eighteenth century England and the days of our great-grandfathers.

GOOD CONSTRUCTION.

The three acts of the opera are admirably constructed. In the first act the old squire is at home with his family and servants drinking and singing in the greatest good temper at the thought of plighting his daughter Sophia to Blifil, the young sneak, who is the heir to a great estate. But Tom Jones has won the girl's love, and Sophia dares to disobey for the first time a father who is good-natured enough when he has his way, but a tyrant when thwarted. In the second act the scene is laid in an old English in on the road to London. Tom Jones, who has been cast off by his guardians, is on his way to the great town, and Sophia is running after him, with the Squire on her track. The whole party comes together (though without knowing each other's presence), and Partridge, the barber, undertakes to put all things right, with the result of making all things wrong. Tom drinks too much in his despair, and is almost a victim to the seductions of Lady Bellaston, so that Sophia's heart is nearly broken. In the last act there is a charming scene at Ranelagh Gardens, where, the mystery of Tom's parentage having been discovered, there is no further impediment to his love, and Blifil, his rival, is cast down. The whole story is worked out with a breezy and rollicking merriment, and the characters are full of life.

But the success of this new opera, which last night was triumphantly successful, was, as it should be, made secure by the music of Mr. Edward German. The composer deserves the warmest tribute of praise. He has gone back with real genius to the simplicity of old English melody. There is a sweetness and daintiness in many of his numbers which will make this opera familiar and beloved in English households, where the noisy jingles and the qualities of the modern musical comedies have been worn out. In his setting to the old West-country songs, so sincerely and humorously conceived by Mr. Charles Taylor, the composer has been especially successful, and they have a good old rhythm and ring which sets the heart and the toe tip-tapping with a mirth of melody. But in such "lyrics as I wonder" "(by Sophia)," "It's love's content" (by Tom and "The Green Ribbon" (by Honour) Mr. German has made a serious attempt to get back the spirit of eighteenth-century harmony, and there is a freshness and fragrance in the airs that stole into ones ears with singular sweetness. Excellent also were the madrigal of "The Barley Mow" and Tom's song of "The Country Led."

CLEVER ACTING.

It may be said in all seriousness that not since Sullivan left us has such new music been produced in English opera and it is with a glad heart that one welcomes this return to old traditions and this new gift of melody. Great praise is due to the company. Mr. Hayden Coffin, made a gallant and lusty Tom Jones and sang well. Miss Ruth Vincent has a very sweet quality of voice and was entirely charming. Miss Carrie Moore, too, as Honour, the waiting maid, was quite delicious in her pretty roguishness, and brought the house down with the lyric of "The Green Ribbon." The chorus did their work well, and Mr. Laurier and Mr. Rignold and Mr. Crompton sang the old. Somersetshire ballads with the broadest humour. As Squire Western Mr. Ambrose Manning was rich and rollicking, and his song of the maid and the cuckoo was vastly pleasing. But the comedian of the night was Mr. Dan Roliat, whose "Benjamin Partridge" was a most whimsical conception, while his dancing was quite remarkably comic and exhilarating.

The enthusiasm of the first-night audience was immense and uncontrollable. There is no doubt that "Tom Jones" will have all London at his doors.

THE PALACE.

Those clever French burlesque artists Les Trombetta have returned to the Palace after a year's absence, and are infinitely amusing. Their one act "Comedy-Tragedy with some music" is quite a diverting pot-pourri, while Monsieur's desperate and good humoured efforts to express himself in "English" with the assistance of hints from the conductor or members of the orchestra are quite a feature. His imitations too, are very clever. To see him catch an imaginary bluebottle is delightful, and though when he stimulates various sorts of fireworks we sometimes vaguely wonder what he is trying to suggest, we never lose interest in the little man himself. Indeed, when he says "Feenished" for the last time at the conclusion of his last feat, we are quite sorry. "Feenished" is an English word which he has mastered perfectly, and so, in case you should not know when each imitation is ended, he informs you most politely.

The palace, by the way, is undergoing vast structural alterations to satisfy the London County Council. No one would suspect this at the evening show because the work is carefully masked, but heavy pillars are being changed into graceful columns, the stage is to be "thrown back" some twenty inches, the whole house is to be re-seated, and the electric installation is being remodelled. Nothing is lost in a good house in looking after the comfort of its patrons, and the Palace management prides itself on being thoroughly modern and tasteful. The last Bioscope pictures show the visit of the Colonial Premiers to the Guildhall.

MARIE LLOYD AT THE OXFORD.

At many of the best and most crowded houses you find that the teeming crowds have not come to see any striking novelty, but are there to applaud old friends. It is only now and then that a show like that of the Zancigs takes the town by storm. In the theatrical world there are two or three new plays every week but in the music-hall world one is always coming back to the fixed stars, such as Marie Lloyd and Harry Lauder and Little Tich. Miss Lloyd at the Oxford just now is in her very best form, and "standing room only" is the order of the day. In her raciest mood she sings about "the land of King Alfonso, where the people all go on so," and also that smartly written trifle "The Custom of the Country." As an encore I heard her give one of her old songs one of those coster character studies in which she is always at her best—namely "The Coster's Wedding." There is a touch of character in this which reveals the born artist and actress, for criticize her how you will—and her audacity is sometimes a little pronounced—Miss Lloyd is a genius. That is the simple explanation of her huge popularity.

R. C.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ROAD MENDER, BY MICHAEL FAIRLESS—LONDON: DUCKWORTH & Co.—This little book of 158 pages stands in a class by itself. If it had a little more conciseness of thought, and were free from occasional lapses into pretty, but somewhat meaningless, sentences, it would be very nearly a classic. It begins thus:—"I have attained my ideal: I am a road-mender, some say say stone-breaker. . . . I wonder how many beside myself have attained, or would understand my attaining. After all, what do we ask of life here, or indeed hereafter, but leave to serve, to live, to commune with our fellowmen and with ourselves; and from the lap of earth to look up into the face of God? All these gifts are mine as I sit by the winding white road and serve the footsteps of my fellows. There is no room in my life for avarice or anxiety; I who serve at the altar live of the altar, I lack nothing, but have nothing over; and when the winter of life comes, I shall join the company of weary old men who sit on the sunny side of the workhouse wall and wait for the tender mercies of God." On this theme the author extemporises. He recounts the experiences of a man who chose poverty for his lot, and who found complete contentment in simple work and simple living, and who enjoyed to the full the wide-spread, costless pleasures which life provides in the sights and sounds of the country, the town, and the heavens which envelop them, and in fellowship with the creatures who people them. Carlyle said that all work is noble, and our author holds that road-mending is as noble as any other. The road-mender "serves all men alike, ay, for him the beasts have equal honour with the men. His soul is bound up in the bundle of life with all other souls; he sees his father, his mother, his brethren, in the children of the road." No man is dependent on his earning, all men on his work. He is rich beyond the dreams of avarice, because he has all that he needs, and yet tastes the life and poverty of the poor." This road-mender served in the sheep folds during the winter, and fell sick, and writes his second chapter of life from hospital, "out of the shadow" and there, "far from moor and forest, hillside and hedgerow, in the London much misunderstood," he finds the fulfilment by antithesis of all desire. For the loneliness of the moorland, there is the warmth and companionship of London's swift beating heart." For silence, there is sound—the sound and stir of service for the most part, far in excess of its earthly equivalent. Against the fragrant incense of the pines, I set the honest sweat of man whose lifetime is the measure of his working day." There are a lot of fine thoughts and reflections in this chapter, and also in the third and last chapter, where the road-mender comes back to his own place, "near the lean grey downs which keep watch and ward between the country and the sea; very near, nay, in the lap of mother earth; for, as I write I am lying on a green carpet, powdered yellow and white with the flowers of the sun overhead; a great sycamore, where the bees toil and sing, and sighing, shimmering poplars stand golden grey against the blue." This world, he writes elsewhere, is still the garden of Eden in which the Lord walked with man, but now there is no angel with flaming sword to keep the way of the tree of life, for all the angels of God direct us towards it. We have given enough extracts to show the fine spirit in which the book is conceived and written; did space avail we could give many more as beautiful. This is a book which should be on everyone's shelves.

JOHN GLYNN, BY ARTHUR PATERSON—LONDON MACMILLAN & Co.—This is the best of a not very attractive batch of novels we received last month. Whether it fulfils its explanatory title of "A story of Social Work," we rather doubt, for the general work of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor, to which John Glynn attached himself, rather recedes into the background, while the foreground is occupied by the machinations of Percival Nyne,—the rascally owner of the slum called "the Nile—, and the way in which John Glynn defeated them. Nyne is a kind of twentieth-century Fagin, who schemes to bring honest men into dishonest ways—a useful man for a melodrama or a novel. There is a lot of melodrama in this book, such as the late Mr. William Terriss would have been delighted to have placed on the Adelphi boards. The scene in which John Glynn invades the lowest haunt of the Nile, in order to save a would-not-be criminal from the clutches of Percival Nyne, is first class melodrama. No hero of the stage could wish for a more effective appearance than that which John makes when he holds up Percival Nyne by the collar with one hand, and challenges the celebrated prize-fighter, the pet of the Nile, to a fight to a finish without gloves! Mr. Paterson's slum birds are well drawn; not quite such monsters of humanity as Mr. Arthur Morrison—probably more correctly—depicts, but quite vicious enough to show the difficulties which beset the work of Societies such as this one. Mr. Paterson's story is valuable in that it shows how an improvement of the *morale* of the dwellers in the slums must commence with themselves. "My plan" says Mr. Paterson, in dealing with the criminal pauper "is to try and brace up every man woman and child to a sense of their duty to themselves. Make them independent and you have won your cause. The handfuls of sugar and rice doled out by well meaning, but thoughtless, philanthropists, are worse than useless—in fact harmful. The love story which runs through this book rests on a very slender foundation, and the reader feels that John Glynn marries Evelyn Grey, the Secretary of the Society, more to oblige the author than for any other reason.

MY PRISON LIFE, BY JABEZ BALFOUR, LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN.—Most readers will find this book more interesting than the majority of novels Truth is ever stranger and stronger than fiction, and one knows that there is grim truth in Mr. Balfour's story. His accounts of Pentonville, Parkhurst and Portland prisons are most graphically yet soberly written, and stand as an exc

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

THE OPENING GAME.

A commencement was made yesterday in the Bombay Aga Khan Tournament when the Bhusawal Gymkhana and Wilson College met on the Marine Lines, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana. The water and rolling on the ground has brightened it up and smoothed it down considerably, and now there can be very little to complain of. Ample seating accommodation has been provided on the two sides and a very fair number turned out to watch the game.

The game itself was not of a very high order and the Wilson College were very unfortunate to have to take the field with a man short. The Bhusawal team throughout had a good deal the better of the game, but will have to show a marked improvement before they can have a chance of going much further. There was not much combination on either side and the winners lost many opportunities through hesitation when in or near the circle, whereas the College have a bad habit of using only one hand and thereby frequently missing. The first half was an even one, but the second showed a considerable superiority on the part of the winners. Starting punctually some open play was seen till Bhusawal began to attack R. Mehta on the right wing twice relieving with long runs. The ball soon came back on both occasions and the Gymkhana pressed hotly being pulled up for "kicked" as Pettinell sent in a stinger which, however, was well saved. They kept hard at it, Burrell showing up well but Vijayakar defended finely and Mehta again relieved down his wing after an ineffectual corner to be fouled, but the free did no good to the College who were again put on their defence. A long hit again relieved them and Vazifde got away well to be fouled by Glover near the circle and from it they were driven back to be twice pulled up, "sticks" and "turning on the ball," and eventually Pettinell hit to the right from a comparatively easy angular shot after a nice pass by Burrell to Keily. A bad miss by Gordon then let Mehta in again and play was in mid-field till Bhusawal pressed, but Mehta again got away and gave to Kapadia. Rogers hit out but the ball went off Kapadia to S. Spencer just inside the circle and a hard hit along the ground beat Bearcroft, and Wilson College registered the first goal of the match.

On resuming the Gymkhana immediately got down and a great scuffle ensued in the circle. From it Pettinwell put in a soft one which Vijayakar tried to jump on but let through and the score was now even.

Cahill next put in a nice run but missing a back-hander on the goal line the ball went behind. Some very loose play ensued till Bhusawal forced a corner from which hit Mehta gave sticks which led to a bully in the circle and the College cleared to touch. Alcock next cleared well down and Kapadia had a fine chance but he missed the ball on the run and the ball came up again Pettinwell passed from the win into the circle where Keily had a clear goal before him and shot into the left corner.

Half time followed at once leaving Bhusawal with the lead by two goals to one.

After bullying the two Mehtas brought the ball up the right wing and a foul by Rogers gave them a further chance but they were repulsed. The Bhusawal forwards soon got down to the other circle where Hazelwood shot but this was cleared till a long hit was only partly cleared by Vijayykar and Keily had but little difficulty in netting it and putting the Gymkhana further ahead by 3 goals, to 1. The College came up promisingly after this, but Mehta could not get up to a hit across by Spencer. A deal of wild hitting ensued which led up to the Gymkhana pressing, but there was no combination and they were sent back to return after a rather nice bit of combination from Burrell right across the field, but Keily fumbled in an easy position and Vijayakar cleared well away. The College fared better and Mehta got chances he spoilt by dwelling on the ball and was eventually pulled up for off-side when well placed, a perfor mance that Spencer repeated. From now the spasmodic rushes of the College were soon put a stop to and they were hard at it defending, Cahill missing through delaying and Keily through giving sticks. Eventually they came down strong on the left and Hazelwood getting on in a nice position drove hard into the net and increased their score to four. Nevalkar, apparently injured, left the field.

Sticks and then an off-side favoured the College, Shete defending well, but a pretty bit of play by Keily ended in his dribbling right through and tricking the custodian—a fifth goal for Bhusawal. Nevalkar now returned to play.

Soon after restarting Kapadia put in a very pretty run, half the length of the field but on getting into the circle shot hard just to the left and a moment later the College secured a corner through Mehta. After some even play some nice passing between Mehta and Kapadia led to a hot tussel but just when they seemed sure to score the Gymkhana custodian got his foot to it and just managed to save. The ball immediately changed ends and the Bhusawal forwards had some pots at the other goal where the custodian did good work and prevented further score and the game ended with the score unchanged.

Final scores :—

Bhusawal Gymkhana ..... 5 goals
Wilson College ..... 1 goal.

The Teams were :—

BHUSAWAL GYMKHANA.		WILSON COLLEGE.
W Bearcroft	Goal	M Vijaykar
S Rogers W Sharp	Backs	R Spencer Navalakar
W S Glover P Wanner H Gordon	Halves	Mahtre S Shete
R Hazlewood J Pettinell H G Keily J Cahill N Burrell	Forwards	R Mehta G Mehta D Kapadia B Vazifdar S Spencer

Referee :—S S Powell and C M Ward.

According to the drawings there will only be one game again to-day.

MUSSOORIE POLO TOURNAMENT.

17th Lancers vs. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, MAY 8.

The second match of the Mussoorie Tournament, between teams of the 17th Lancers and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers was played to-day in brilliant weather. The ground was again in good order and a fine game of polo was witnessed. The 17th Lancers, thanks to some brilliant polo by Captain Melville and Mr. Lockett, were victorious by seven goals to love. The Fusiliers, however, had decidedly the worst of it in the way of straight shots at goal being stopped by ponies, but in spite of this played a fine and plucky game never relaxing their efforts to get on terms with their opponents, whose combination and hitting left little to be desired.

The teams were—

The 17th Lancers.—Mr. Lockett, Captain Melville and Captain Talbot.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Mr. Kearsley, Mr. Wilson and Captain Walwyn.

Umpires—Majors Roualdson and Cameron.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P and O Co's mail steamer *Persia*, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next brings the following passengers :—

Auld, Mr W
Anderson, Mr, Mrs and inft
Aldred, Mr T R
Allen, Major W J B
Black, Miss B J
Bowring, Mr C C
Bangham, Mr F E
Banerji, Mr A
Benham, Miss
Crichton, Mr A B
Christie, Mr Geo R
Owen, Mr A C
Cobb, Mr A H
Ewing, Mr T M
Ewing, Mrs
Parsche, Miss G
Gregory, Mr R V
Goodchild, Lt A N
Horn, Mr John
Hamilton, Mrs J G
Holden, Mr A
Hopcraft, Mr L C
Hodgson, Mrs R K
Jowitt, Mr R
Lake, Mr L H and Mrs
Lee, Lt-Col W A
Milne, Mr B A
Milne, Mr J F
Martin, Mr J W
Mullin, Miss C Firenza
Miller, Mr G G
Noble, Mr E H
Nichols, Lt-Col F A
Parks, Mr
Rogers, Mr G W
Shanton, Mr and Mrs H
Stanley, Mr R
Smith, Capt F A and Mrs
Stevenson, Mr H
Smith, Mr A
Sailes, Mr W A
Tubb, Mr J
Turner, Mr Jas
Veres, Lt-Col C N
Walker, Miss L
Wilson, Mrs J
Wiggin, Col H A
Woodhouse, (2yr)

CAWNPORE NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, grand oratorial and musical double medal contest takes place on Friday, the 10th instant, at the Girls' High School, the object being to encourage and promote the temperance cause amongst young people.

The opening ceremony have been erected for the accommodation of children of the Orphanage of the Epiphany, S. P. G. will be opened on Saturday, the 11 instant.

Mr. Saintyoes, the Government Boiler Inspector, has just met with heavy loss, his despatch box containing valuable documents and a considerable amount of cash having been stolen from him while at Muttra. So far there is no clue of the thief.

Mr. Combridge, of the Bank of Bengal, who was recently suffering from a severe attack of enteric, is making rapid convalescence.

Hafiz Mohammed Halim, the well-known hide merchant of Cawnpore, has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the City, by the Lieutenant Governor, United Provinces.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

The Pope's Reply to the Calcutta Catholics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta has received the following telegram from Rome, in reply to the one sent to Pope Pius X by the Catholics assembled at the meeting of last Sunday :—"The Holy Father willingly blesses the Catholics of Calcutta assembled to testify their attachment to the Apostolic See, and their sympathy with their French brethren." (Signed) Cardinal Merry del Val.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated the 6th of May, states that the Oriental Languages Committee promised by the Prime Minister in December last, will consist of Lord Reay, as Chairman, and Lord Redesdale, Sir Alfred Lyall Mr. Guest (Board of Education) and Sir Thomas Raleigh, members.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The following additional relief movements will be carried out during 1907-08 :—124th Baluchistan Infantry from Quetta to Loralai ; the 126th Infantry from Loralai to Quetta.

LORD ROBERTS has forwarded to Sergeant E. D. Schacht, Blackheath School Cadet Corps, a copy of his book, "Forty-one Years in India," inscribed as follows :—"Presented to Edgar Dent Schacht for skill in rifle shooting by the author, Roberts, F.M." This is in commemoration of Sergeant Schacht having won the "Earl Grey" cup four times in succession.

THE War Office has decided that all books written by Officers on full pay must receive War Office sanction before publication. The Chief of the General Staff will be responsible for the sanctioning of any such publications.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Dry weather with clear or very lightly clouded skies is now being experienced in practically the whole of the Indian area.

In the Burma Division, Port Blair reports half an inch of rain and Slipper Island a light fall: skies are nearly clear in Upper Burma, and are moderately clouded elsewhere and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the North-East of India and in Orissa, skies are clear except in a few stations in Assam where the air is generally drier than usual and temperature nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, the Central India and the Central Provinces, skies are clear and at most stations and humidity is below normal. Temperature has risen in the West of the Central Provinces, where it is now normal, but elsewhere still lower than usual.

In the North-West of India light cloud is reported from a few stations in the extreme north-west, but skies are clear in the rest of the division: air remains drier than usual in Sind. Gujarat and Rajputana : temperature is still low except in Gujarat the defect being more than 10° at Chaman, Cherat, Gilgit, and Ambala.

In the Peninsula, Pamban reports a ½ inch of rain, Trivandrum ¼ and Belgaum a light fall : skies are clear or only lightly clouded ; humidity and temperature are approximately normal. Dry weather may be expected everywhere except perhaps in Burma.

In the South of the Peninsula and in the Indian Ocean.

During April the total rainfall in Zanzibar was about half the usual amount ; at the Seychelles, normal. This would indicate that conditions in the sub-equitorial region were not unfavourable for monsoon rainfall.

In the area to the North and West of India, it seems likely that during April, snowfall occurred for precipitation in many hill stations was in excess and temperature very low. No marked influence, however, appears to have been produced as yet in Zanzibar, where the rainfall last week was very small, or at the Seychelles, where it was only slight in excess. Pressure in both these stations and in Mauritius is in slight defect, and the present general situation does not justify any expectation that the approaching moonsoon rainfall will depart largely from its normal amount.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 12° in excess of normal at Surat, Veraval, Bhavnagar Para and Karachi while the minimum is 8° to 12° in defect in Sind and at Hoshangabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para and the lowest 64° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Calicut, Cochin, Madras and Coimbatore.

Rain.—Belgaum reports light showers.

Weather is generally fine, but pressure in Gujarat, and on the Bombay Coast is slightly below normal.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Amin es-Sultan, who arranged the Russo-Persian loans of some years ago and who has since been in Paris, has now returned to Teheran and been appointed Prime Minister. He has taken the Oath of Allegiance to the new Elective Assembly, but the opposition of the Popular party to his appointment is unabated and he is being virulently attacked in the Persian Press on the ground that he is endeavouring to overthrow the system of elective government so newly introduced.

It is understood that the convenient system of allowing Deposit accounts with the Indian Telegraph Department, to meet charges for repeating foreign messages where accuracy of transmission is in question, will be brought into effect almost immediately. This should be a prelude to the ultimate extension of the Deposit system to all classes of payments for telegraphic services, it being obviously an advantage to mercantile firms doing large telegraphic business, to be saved the inconvenience of continual small transactions in cash.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER VII.

Was this hour of disappointment to bring forth the happiness for which he thirated ? At all events he recognised the wisdom of hiding from Olwen his budding hopes.

"Yes, how did it happen ?" He said I have been so careful, and never had the bag out of my sight ; I should have heard it snap, too," and after a few minutes deep thought, he added with a growing conviction, in fact it never could have happened without some human interference !" and once more the colour receded from his face and left it white even to the lips. "Devil" he said, suddenly starting to his feet.

"What is it, indeed ?" said Olwen, startled by his looks.

"I know ! I see it all" he said, a fiend has done a wicked woman ! I see it all.

Has the same thought come to you and me I wonder ? said Olwen.

"'Tis Kitty Price," said Gwil, quietly, but with such a look of concentrated anger as she never thought his face could wear.

"But when ? How ?" she asked.

"Listen and I will tell you. While you spent the night, in the white house by the wood, I slept in a wood shed near by, and in the night I awoke with a start, and my first thought was of my models, but when I saw my bag hanging ust where I had placed it on the door post, I got up, and brought it nearer to me, and with my arm through the handle I went to sleep again feeling quite satisfied about its safety.

"But mark my word, it was that dreadful girl's wicked act that woke me. I felt in my sleep that some danger was near. She did it, Olwen. In my deed I'm glad I did not catch her at her work ; I don't know what I might have done to her, for I have a hot wild temper when it is roused."

"Well, indeed ! I believe you are right. It must have been she who did it. Who else in the world would be so cruel I knew there must be some reason for my dislike of her. I felt a strange shrinking from her when I sat on the settle by her side in the carrier's house, and I thought I was so wicked but I see now why it was."

"And yet she has done you no harm" said Gwil, ruefully fitting and refitting his fragments.

"None, but she has to you," said Olwen, and she turned her head away to hide the hot colour that gradually transfused her face. Gwil too, turned his eyes away, perfectly conscious that Owlen had tried to hide her embarrassment.

A strange new element of disturbed consciousness had entered their lives ; to her, it came like a child angel, who gently touched the secret feelings and bid them bloom, while to him it had long been familiar, but was now rising to life with fresh and eager throbs of vigour.

This disaster, should it fling him to the ground in despair ? "No, by God !" he said, with such vehemence that his companion was started.

It shall urge me on to fresh energy, Olwen," he cried. I must repair the breakage, and, as you said, I can add my improvement but I have no money, for I must keep enough to live upon till I get to Liverpool."

"Oh, put here, here !" said Olwen taking out her purse, here are four sovereigns and some silver, and you must, you must use it for your work ; you can repay it when you have sold you model.

"Never" never, said Gwill, but can diolch a hundred thanks. No no, I must work and earn the money. I will never believe that a man who wants work cannot find it. Hark to the lark. Miss Olwen, Her song is to remind us that these troubles are but trifles after all."

He flung himself back on the grass again drawing his cap over his eyes, and Olwen said not a word, but pulled at the daisies that grew around her, and looked sorrowfully over the downs.

The air was full of sunshine and the song of larks. It was the last day of May, and the world was beautiful around them, but upon their hearts had fallen suddenly the shadow of a parting, which they had known must come, but which had grown, more bitter with every hour of happiness since they had met.

Olwen unslung her knapsack, and laid out their simple repast upon the grass, and for the first time they began their meal with scant appetite.

A silence fell upon them, the meladone lay idle by their side, but neither made the usual suggestion of a song before starting again. The afternoon had waned, and the breeze was blowing more briskly from the sea when they rose to continue their journey.

Towards evening they rounded the shoulder of a hill, and both involuntarily exclaimed "the sea ! the sea !" for now the horizon was marked by a pale blue line.

"Aberlaswen must be there, Gwil," she said, "just at that opening between the hills."

"Yes," he answered gloomily. "We shall soon be there," and more soberly they pressed on towards another hill.

The road which hitherto had left them over the high moors now began to descend steadily until, reaching the curve of a cliff side, they saw below them a stretch of golden sand, a group of little white houses, and beyond them a broad blue bay.

But the distance was greater than they imagined, for the sun was setting when they reached Aberlaswen, and even then they preferred to seek a lodging for Olwen before they turned their steps towards the post-office.

They heard the splash of the waves on the beach, the shout of a sailor from his boat, the shrill sound of a cricket that chirped his evening song by some cottage hearth, and Gwil heard his own heart thumping in his ears as they entered the little village shop together.

Olwen was very pale, and her lips were parched as she asked the peasant woman behind the counter. "Is there a letter for me ? I am Olwen Meyric."

"Yes, miss vach, here it is !" and fumbling between her bottles of sweets she held the letter towards Olwen, whose hand trembled as she took it, and with a word of thanks passed out into the roadway.

"Let us go on the shore and read it there, Gwil," she said, and they went down the rocky road in silence, between the two glowing lime-kilns, where the villagers were gathering for their evening gossip.

Down on the shore, where the waves were breaking softly, they sat upon the rocks, close to the swelling tide.

"Oh, it is beautiful," said Gwil, with a sigh and Olwen echoed the sigh, although she was careful to hide it.

"Yes," she said. "I could live here for ever. Ach-y-fi ! How will I bear Manchester after this?

"Ah ! yes ! your letter," said Gwil, as if it had suddenly entered his mind.

"Oh, yes, I suppose I had better read it," said Olwen, tearing the envelope, and taking out a black-edged letter.

My dear Niece (she read aloud).

Your letter containing the sad news of your father's death reached me yesterday, just as I was leaving home for London, where I am going to stay with my sister till the second week in June. We are very sorry to hear of your father's death, and we assure you of our sincere sympathy with you in your irreparable loss.

With regard to your coming to live with us, such a step would require a good deal of thought both, on your part, and ours. My husband and I are very quiet people, and accustomed to having our household arrangements carried on with regularity and precision, and I don't know how a young girl accustomed to the freedom of country life could accommodate herself to our ways. If, however, you think you can do this, we should be very glad to see you at the end of my visit to London, say on the 14th when I shall be at home D.V.—I remain, My dear niece, your affectionate aunt,

Susan Peris Jones.

"Oh, dear," said Olwen, with a look of anxiety on her face that Gwil had never seen there before —"the 14th and it is the 5th to-day. How can I go so soon ? So many things to do, my box to send for from Posy, to put on my black dress, and my black hat, and to find my way to Manchester. I didn't think when I left Rhydyser that it would be so hard, so difficult. I mean to find the way. I thought I could do it all so easily, but now I feel as if I dare not, oh ! I dare not ! 'Twill be so strange, so lonely !"

"Olwen! You shall not go alone. I will come with you if you will let me. Yes, to the very door."

"Oh, Gwil ! will you indeed ? But I cannot expect that, you want to go on your own way."

"I don't want to go on my own way until I am obliged to," said Gwil, "and what's more, I will not unless you order me."

"But do you remember your broken model, Gwil? You have to set that right before you go to Liverpool."

"But that can be done as easily if not more so in Liverpool than here in the country, for tools and appliances can be obtained more easily. I have a strong feeling, Olwen, that your father would like me to take you safely to your aunt's house."

"Indeed I think he would," said Olwen.

"Well, that's settled then, and now I vote we put that horrid day out of our minds."

"After all, 'tis more than a week," said Olwen. "Will my money last and pay my fare to Manchester ?—only £4."

"That's heaps !"

"But no doubt I can manage somehow, like the birds of the air as dear father used to say, they have neither storehouse nor barn !"

"Of course not" interrupted Gwil, "neither have we, and we won't want them ! We have the meladone at all events !" and they both laughed as Gwil drew it round from his shoulder, and began to play a stirring march, and once more trouble and care were cast to the winds.

The sun had set, but there was still a red glow in the west. From where they sat, quite close to the lapping tide they could see the white village, and the brown moors behind, the burning lime-kilns looking out over the bay like two glowing eyes, and the pale moon hanging above it all.

The village road that had been so quiet and deserted when they arrived was now showing signs of life, for down from the moors came groups of people, accompanied by donkey carts piled high with boxes, heavy vans loaded with boards and poles, followed by a motley company of men, women, dogs, and horses.

"Look, look, Gwil !" cried Olwen. "What can they be in this quiet place ?"

"A fair to-morrow, no doubt ; there are the shows and the gingerbread carts, and here are some gipsies coming across the shore."

Olwen was intensely interested, more especially when they were accosted by a brown-faced girl with the usual gipsy request, "Tell your fortune, pretty lady ?"

"Can you ?" said Olwen. "How do you know? Or do you only make up ; that would be dreadful."

"I make up sometimes lady, but to you I will tell the truth."

"Well, yes, then," said Gwil. "Tell her fortune indeed, but don't expect much money from us—we are as poor as you, poorer I daresay."

The girl made no answer, but crouching down in front of Olwen, she looked fixedly into her eyes, while she drew quietly from her pocket a globe crystal, holding it in the palm of her brown hand.

"Listen, Lady, I will look in the glass for you," and she turned her eyes upon the crystal globe. "Pay me a threepenny piece or pay me a sovereign, I cannot alter what I see here," and she remained some time silently gazing into her palm.

"I see," she said at last, in a dreamy voice, "a long journey before you, I see you in a large busy town, I see you lying pale and ill in a fine room, I see a woman bending over you, she has black eyes, eyes like mine, she has a bad feeling towards you. Wait a minute, I see you again. You are homeless and poor, you are hungry and pale."

"Oh, stop," said Gwil, "we don't want any more of that."

"Let me finish," said the girl, "for I see another vision—it is all brightness around you, green fields and trees, and beautiful music."

"Come, that's better," said Gwil.

"Nothing more," said the gipsy, "but lady beware of that dark woman ; she will work you harm."

"Ach-y-fi," said Olwen. "I hope it is all nonsense, girl, you look as if you were dreaming."

"Perhaps so, lady, but 'twill all come true."

"Well, indeed, I hope not. And for all that I can only give you this threepenny piece, because I am poor."

"Will you tell my fortune ?" said Gwil, "for a threepenny piece ?"

"If I can," said the girl, and again she fixed her eyes upon the glass, holding his hand in hers. "Before you, too, there is a journey."

"Well, of course," said Gwil, "for you see we have begun it. What else ?"

"There is trouble before you, and disappointment."

"Anything more ?" he said with an incredulous smile.

"Nothing more, but a journey again."

"Not a voyage ?"

The girl shook her head. "I don't see it—a journey like her's" and she pointed to Olwen. "You are alone, and you look tired, and I see you at the end in a beautiful country, the birds are singing, the sun is shining, and your heart is happy and content, and that's all."

"Well, that's a good ending, anyway," said Gwil, and he held out the threepenny-piece which he had promised. "I would make it more if I could, my lass."

"Well, it isn't much for the truth," said the girl, and her whole aspect seemed to change; she was the greedy calculating gipsy once more, and she rose from her seat at their feet, and began her way down the rocks to the sands, turning, however, to nod a good-night as she went.

"Well," said Gwil, "if anyone had told me this morning that before night I should have thrown threepence away, and that you would have done the same I would not have believed it."

"No, indeed, 'twas very extravagant. 'Tis nonsense all, of course; but somehow I felt as if she was telling the truth."

"I didn't, then. Wouldn't she have seen the sea, and a ship, and a foreign land before me if she had seen anything at all? Well, indeed, threepence was enough for the bad fortune she gave me."

"And for me 'twas bad enough, pale and ill, and in a big town, and wandering about cold and hungry, and worse than all a dreadful woman bending over me. Oh, Gwil ! I think, indeed, 'twill be a gloomy life for me when I get to Manchester."

Gwil looked out over the heaving sea, where the moonlight was beginning to silver the wavelets, and said nothing.

"I am afraid of it, Gwil, quite alone amongst strangers; how will it be I wonder?"

"'Tis more than a week till then, Olwen, and yet, only a week ! 'twill soon pass, and this is such a beautiful life. Why must it come to an end ? To roam about under the blue sky with the soft grass under our feet, only us two together. It has been a happy dream indeed, to wake from it will be dreadful to me. I wonder has it been the same to you? Is it anything to you that I have been with you ? Will you miss me out of your life when we have parted ?"

Olwen answered not a word, but looked over the sea as he had done. "This is a dream," she said at last, "and if I answered you it would only be a dream. I suppose we will both awake when I get to Manchester, and you to Liverpool."

"I decline to awake," Gwil said, rising and following her down the rocks to the sands. "Let us go on dreaming," and together they crossed the shore and made their way up to the village.

At the door of the cottage where Olwen was to sleep a wild rose hung over the garden wall, filling the air with its delicate scent. "Oh, what beauties !" she said, as she gathered a spray "so bright from the sea air," and separating one from the rest she held it towards Gwil, "a buttonhole for the fair to-morrow," she said, in an ordinary tone of voice; but looking at her, he saw a blush spread over her face, as glowing and beautiful as that of the flower she held.

"Is this a dream, too?" he asked, taking it from her fingers.

(To be continued.)

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IF THAW HAD BEEN TRIED IN ENGLAND.

The extraordinary drama which has recently been enacted in America upon the trial of Harry Thaw for murder naturally makes one reflect upon the question whether there is any analogy between English criminal procedure and that which is followed in the States, where Thaw was tried, writes a legal correspondent in the *Daily Telegraph*. That America has borrowed her fundamental principles of criminal law from us cannot be questioned ; but if we take the proceedings in Thaw's case as an example, it is to be hoped that we do not follow her lead in the application of those principles.

What would have been the course of events if Thaw had been tried in England ? If the offence with which he was charged had been committed in London, he would have been tried at the Old Bailey by any judge who happened to be on the rota. Possibly one or two of the jurors might have been objected to ; but it is certain that a whole fortnight would not have been wasted in examining and cross-examining 400 unfortunate jurymen as to their views on capital punishment. The prisoner would probably have been defended by the most eminent members of the English Bar. But there would have been no unseemly wrangles between his counsel as to the proper method of conducting the case. If there was any difference of opinion it would not have been heard of outside the the consultation room. The Attorney-General might have appeared for the prosecution but he would not have been egged on to press for a conviction by the friends and relatives of the prisoner's victim. His duty would have been performed as soon as he had laid the fact of the case before the Court. Witnesses would have been called and closely questioned but counsel for the prosecution would not have been permitted to spend days if not weeks in cross-examining the prisoner's witnesses as to nearly every incident in their past lives howsoever remote from the issues in the case. The question of insanity would have been left to the jury after hearing expert evidence. And of the judge what would have been his function ? To preside at the trial not to be a mere puppet in the show. To stem the tide of irrelevancy to protect the unfortunate witnesses from wild and scurrilous attack ; and finally to sum up the evidence and direct the jury on the law, reminding them if necessary that any recommendation to mercy would be forwarded to the proper quarter. In England the trial would have lasted three days, or at most a week and it would have been for the Sovereign in the exercise of his Royal prerogative, to "turn mercy's trembling balance with a tear."

Leaving the general aspect of the case, and coming to the particular features which demand attention, one's thoughts are first arrested by the conduct of the counsel on either side. Have advocates in England the same latitude which is accorded to their American brethren ? Does the English barrister ignore the English judge, and scatter charges broadcast against persons who have hardly anything to do with the matter in hand ? Do counsel for the prosecution in England regard it as a point of honour to secure a conviction by any means, whether fair or not ? As to the first question, the answer must be unhesitatingly in the negative. No one who has breathed the comparatively serene atmosphere of an English Court can have failed to notice that counsel, however eminent, are accustomed to accept, without question, the ruling of the presiding judge. As for the conduct of the case for the prosecution, let anyone who wants to see fairness personified attend at the New Bailey and listen to counsel for the Treasury conduct their prosecutions. So far from endeavouring to secure a conviction, it will be found that any one of these eminent lawyers is content to lay the case for the prosecution before the Court ; to cross-examine the witnesses for the defence, and refrain altogether from indulging in heated language or violent invective against the accused.

The methods of counsel for the prosecution in the case against Harry Thaw have been so well brought before the public that we need not draw attention to them ; but it would not be legitimate to found a charge against American lawyers upon one case alone. We have, therefore, been at pains to see whether the conduct of counsel for the prosecution has ever been called in question Alas ! There are numerous cases of this kind.

In a charge of murder, which was heard in Texas in 1905, the evidence for the prosecution was that a cold-blooded murder had been committed. In these circumstances it was held allowable for the prosecuting counsel to tell the jury, "not to waste their sympathy on a red-handed murderer like the defendant," but to sympathise with the widow of the deceased, and "throw the strong arms of the law around her." In a similar case, tried in Louisiana in the same year, it was held allowable for counsel to describe the defendant as an "incarnate devil." Imagine counsel for the prosecution at the New Bailey making the following observation to the jury in summing-up a murder case : "This is a trumped-up defence. I believe that this defendant is guilty of murder, and murder in the first degree." Such words were used, and used apparently without the disapproval of the Court, in a case which was heard in Texas in 1905. The citation of these cases is sufficient to show that many American lawyers have ideas which are wholly foreign to the mind of a member of the English Bar, and certain other cases, where the judges did in fact intervene, only serve to emphasise the same point. In a case which was tried in Illinois in 1904, the following passage in counsel's speech was held to be improper : 'You (meaning the prisoner) thought you might take the short cut to fame and success, and, grasping on the ladder of fame the rotten rung of corruption, you have fallen to the ground in disgrace and dishonour. You have been untrue to the religion that nurtured you to better ideas, and you have disgraced your profession and American citizenship.'

"Whatever criticism one may have to make upon the substance of the speeches which were made in the Thaw case, there can be no denying that the lawyers engaged would take high places in the ranks of forensic orators. Could members of the English Bar emulate these efforts? We think they could, and that there are many who could have matched with those whose periods have recently filled the columns of the American newspapers. There is one, happily still amongst us, who in his time has raised the standard of forensic eloquence to a high level. Sir Edward Clarke, in concluding his famous speech for the defence of Adelaide Bartlett in April, 1886, said :

"There are trivial incidents sometimes about the conduct of every case, but we, the ministers of the law, are ministers of justice, and I believe that as a case like this goes on from day to day there comes into your hearts a deep desire which is in itself a prayer, that the spirit of justice may be among us and may guide and strengthen each one to fulfil his part. That invocation is never in vain. The spirit of justice is in this court to-day to comfort and protect her in her hour of utmost need. It has strengthened, I hope, my voice; it will, I trust, clear your eyes and guide your judgment. It will speak in calm and measured tones when my lord deals with the evidence which I hope and believe has demolished and destroyed that suspicion, and that spirit will speak in firm and unfaltering voice when your verdict tells to the whole world that in your judgment Adelaide Bartlett is not guilty.

But admitting the existence of these powers, it may be doubted whether the necessity for their exercise has not passed away. Sometimes a junior barrister may soar aloft into the regions of oratory, only to be brought down suddenly by an interruption from the Bench and even if the presiding judge does not intervene, experience soon teaches him that a few closely-reasoned sentences have more effect upon the modern jury than many high-flown periods. He who would seek opportunity to display his oratorical powers must find some other calling.

Returning, then, to our comparison of English and American legal procedure in criminal cases, why is it that the administration of the law has run riot in the United States ? Apart from that craving for sensation to which the American Press has not been slow to pander, what influence is at work to render American legal procedure a farce and a sham ? The differences which now exist between American and English courts are not of altogether modern growth. In this connection an extract from Charles Dicken's "American Notes" is of particular interest: "To an Englishman, accustomed to the paraphernalia of Westminster Hall, an American court of law is as odd a sight as, I suppose, an English court of law would be to an American . . . The jury are quite at home, and make themselves as comfortable as circumstances will permit. The witness is so little elevated above, or put aloof from the crowd in court that a stranger entering during a pause in the proceedings would find it difficult to pick him out from the rest. And if it chanced to be a criminal trial, his eyes, in nine cases out of ten would wander to the dock in search of the prisoner in vain ; for that gentleman would most likely be lounging among the most distinguished ornaments of the legal profession, whispering suggestions in his counsel's ear, or making a tooth-pick out of an old quill with his penknife." Although the absence of that pomp and circumstance which surrounds the administration of justice in England may not be sufficient to account for the decadence of American Courts, it is obvious that informality has been examined and found wanting.

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BY THE WAY.

WHERE THE KINGS ARE TO MEET.

GAETA, where the Kings of England and Italy met, is immortalised by Virgil as the burial-place of the Nurse of Æneas :

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Æneia nutrix,
Aeternam, moriens, famam, Caieta, dedisti.

The place owes a further classical celebrity to the fact that Scipio Africanus spent much of his leisure there, picking up shells on the beach. In modern times it has been chiefly noted for the number of sieges which it has undergone. The most remarkable was that of 1806, when the Prince of Hesse Philipstad was in command. The Regency had ordered him to surrender to Massena, but he refused, saying that he should disobey their orders out of deference for the higher commands of honour. Francis II. was also besieged there in 1860 by General Cialdini.

MR. SPIELMANN ON "F. C. G."

Mr. M. H. Spielmann pays a tribute to "F. C. G." in the second of a series of articles in the London on "Masters of Humorous Art." "F. C. G.'s" ridicule, says Mr. Spielmann, "is almost kindly, his satire almost pleasant, his onslaughts almost affectionate, but never quite" : In following his work step by step, work which is more extended than most people know of, I have been struck with one outstanding feature : "F. C. G.'s" deep and abiding love for Mr. Chamberlain. I can remember over 100 different characters in which he has served Mr. Chamberlain up. A hundred ! Think of it ! This, surely, is prodigious as showing invention, ingenuity, and resource ! I told it one day to Mr. Frith, the Academician. He would hardly credit it, and said ; "Well, Spielmann, as you tell me you've seen them, of course I am bound to believe you ; but if I'd seen them myself, I shouldn't." "F. C. G.'s" fertility, Mr. Spielmann adds, "is inexhaustible, his fancy and invention almost without limit ; and in all there is character, there is fun, and there is likeness.

—"WHO ONLY ENGLAND KNOW."

Titular ignorance of our Colonial representatives in England is still prevalent, even in the "best-informed" London circles. Here are a few verified instances : In a leading morning paper yesterday appeared a photograph of the Canadian Finance Minister, and underneath, "Photo by favour of the *Agent-General for Canada*." Of course "there ain't no sich person." Lord Strathcona's official designation being High Commissioner for Canada. A high civic official at the Guildhall recently addressed one of the Agents-General for our self-governing Colonies as "my *dear* Consul-General" ; and countless letters from presumably well-educated people are received at the offices of the various Australian and South African Agents-General addressed "The Agent for Australia," or "The Agent for South Africa," as the case may be. Sometimes communications are received addressed to "His Excellency the Ambassador for——." Perhaps the writers had read Mr. Chamberlain's eloquent speech in which he described the Agents-General as "Ambassadors of Greater Britain."

SWEDENBORG IN LONDON.

Mrs. Stuart Erskine, in an article in the April *Occult Review* on Swedenborg as a mystic, mentions that he was a great deal in London, where he was known and admired and had several good friends, but, she says, his small knowledge of English and the impediment in his speech precluded him from any real intimacy. "His slight figure, with its fine features and hazel eyes, was well known in the neighbourhood of Coldbath Fields, where he lodged, and he was often seen stopping to talk to the children, for whom he used to carry sweetmeats He was always dressed in an oldfashioned suit with lace ruffles, and wore a full-bottomed wig, carrying a sword and a gold-headed cane." On Christmas Eve, 1771, he had a stroke of apoplexy, and on March 29, 1772, the day he had foretold, he died at the hour which he had himself named.

LADY CABBIES A FAILURE.

According to the *

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE QUEEN'S LIBRARY.

Queen Alexandra's private library is one of the most remarkable in the kingdom. Her kindness to budding and full-blown authors is as well-known and genuine as her love of good works, and consequently few days pass unmarked by the arrival of a number of sumptuously bound and beautifully printed books and magazines, accompanied by requests for Her Majesty's gracious acceptance. Her Majesty always accepts, and always sees that a civilly-worded note of thanks is dispatched to the aspiring author by return. Such notes commit the Queen to nothing—not even to an opinion; but they are frequently of considerable service to the recipient. Now and then Her Majesty does offer an opinion—never an unfriendly one—and the sender of the volume promptly ascends to the seventh heaven. When the author is personally known to her, a little letter of thanks and praise is often penned by the sweetest and most patient of Royal ladies. The Queen does not read much nowadays, owing to the trouble with her eyes, but she enjoys being read to. More conscientious than most playgoers, she usually procures a book of the words of any play she is anxious to see, and studies it before visiting the theatre at which it is being enacted.

COMMODORE OF THE KING'S YACHTS.

Commodore Colin Keppel, who, as Commodore of his Majesty's yachts, is in command of the Victoria and Albert during their Majesties' Mediterranean cruise, is the only son of that genial old salt, the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Harry Keppel, whom Queen Alexandra was wont to call her "dear little Admiral." He is no "carpet knight," but has knocked about almost as much as his famous father. One narrow shave he had when he went up the Nile to rescue Gordon, in which enterprise he was too late, but his gunboat was wrecked on a rock, and the whole party were taken of just in time by Lord Charles Beresford, who stated his opinion in dispatches that they all owed their safety "to the untiring energy of Sub-Lieutenant Keppel." Further exploits in Egypt won for him Lord Kitchener's commendation of his "readiness of resource, daring, and ability."

A ROYAL HOUSEHOLD UNION.

Commodore Keppel's marriage, which took place some eighteen years ago, to Miss Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell gave great satisfaction in the Court circle, for, while the bridegroom had been equerry and flag-lieutenant to the Duke of Edinburgh (Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), the bride was lady-in-waiting to the Duchess. The Keppels have two daughters, aged fifteen and sixteen respectively, who will not be coming out for a year or two, when they will doubtless make their debut in society with their beautiful cousin, Lady Betty Keppel. The elder girl, Miss Marie Keppel, is the godchild of Princess Ferdinand of Roumania and her sister bears the pretty name of Melita after the Grand Duches Cyril (Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg). Both Mrs. Keppel and her daughters seem to have terribly bad luck in the matter of operations. Some three years ago her girls were twice operated on for adenoids, while almost exactly a year later Mrs. Keppel herself underwent a severe operation for appendicitis at Princess Christian's Nursing Home at Windsor.

HIS MAJESTY'S YACHTS.

The King's new turbine yacht Alexandra is to be launched very shortly at Messrs. Inglis' yard on the Clyde, and much of the luxurious furniture of the Osborne will be turned over to the new vessel. Naturally the appointments to the Royal yachts are very much coveted in the sea service, and it is no secret that they represent the personal wishes of the Sovereign Rear Admiral Sir Berkeley Mine who preceded Commodore Colin Keppel as Commodore of His Majesty's Yachts, received that appointment in somewhat unusual circumstances. There had been a terrible *esclandre* of the kind that would have led in the eighteenth century to pistols for two and coffee for one in a secluded corner in Hyde Park. Various versions of the affair were current, but it was generally agreed that Sir Archibald had been grossly insulted by an American millionaire in the millionaire's own house. Sir Archibald's appointment to the Royal yachts followed so soon after that it could hardly have been a coincidence.

NAMES OF ROYAL YACHTS.

In naming his new yacht Alexandra, the King not only pays a charming compliment to his beautiful Consort, but also continues what is really a very old custom. Up to the last reign, the Royal yachts were always named after the feminine relatives of the monarch with exceptions—such as the Royal George, which was built for the use of the Prince Regent. Royal Adelaide Royal Charlotte, and Royal Louisa are names which have all been used for Royal yachts; and the Victoria and Albert, in which their Majesties are at this moment cruising had a predecessor in the William and Mary. But the most extraordinary name ever borne by any Royal yacht was the Fubbs, a frigate-built vessel of the time of Charles II. It is said that a good many of her decorations were transferred to the Royal Charlotte built in the eighteenth century; and it is a curious fact that quite within living memory there was a tavern at Greenwich called the Fubbs, no doubt after the yacht.

HEALING THE SICK.

It is estimated that over 50,000 poor people have received free treatment from this splendid royal surgeon. A brother of the Empress of Austria the Duke started life in the Army, but, finding his sympathies lay in a more peaceful direction, he became a medical student at Munich, and, after two years' study, was authorised to practise as a doctor by a special decree of the German Imperial Chancellor. He then turned to the slums of Munich, and worked there day and night—tending the sick without reward and performing many services of charity. After years of benevolent labour he set up as an eye specialist at his estate of Tegernsee, where his brilliant abilities have won him a world distinction. His daughter, the Princess Sophie of Bavaria, has inherited her father's skill, and is his principal assistant in his work as an oculist. From seven in the morning till late at night the Duke and the Princess share the labour of relieving the suffering, whose fervent gratitude is their best and only reward. Here, indeed, is a truly princely life, which some of the scions of England's old nobility might do well to emulate.

A HOSTESS OF ROYALTY.

Winifred Lady Arran, who has been entertaining Prince Edward of Wales and his brothers and sister at her delightful house at Windsor, Queen Anne's Mead, has long enjoyed the intimacy of the Court circle. For some years she was lady-in-waiting to Princess Christian. A very handsome Irishwoman, she has the bright face, clear complexion, and dark hair which are characteristic of Erin's lovely daughters. Her father Mr. John Reilly, was one of the Reillys of Scarvagh, and he held the office of Deputy Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland; and his wife was the youngest daughter of the great Lord St. Leonards, the Lord Chancellor who is remembered by lawyers for the extraordinary circumstances connected with his will. Winifred Lady Arran's first husband was Mr. John Montagu Stopford, brother of Lord Courtown, by whom she has a charming daughter, Miss Claire Stopford, who was only two years old when her father died. After some years her mother married, as his second wife, the late Lord Arran, and so became stepmother of Lady Airlie, Lady Salisbury, Lady Esther Smith, and the present Lord Arran. Another daughter was born some sixteen years ago, Lady Winifred Helena Lettice Core who is a god-daughter of Princess Christian. At Windsor Winifred Lady Arran is a near neighbour of Lord and Lady Edward Churchill, at Queen's Mead.

PARTIS OF THE PERIOD.

Nowadays men are apt to take a back seat, while women come to the fore on every occasion. For example, *debutantes* are done to death, while hardly a word is said on their future life-partners—the golden youth of 1907 (writes "A Society Butterfly") Prince Arthur of Connaught ranks as a Royal Highness, and shall for the moment be put out of our calculations. But Prince Francis of Teck, although a cousin of King Edward, may perhaps be reckoned as a Society eligible. He is handsome and debonair, dances well, dresses well, hunts and shoots, is fond of music, and always in the omnibus box at Covent Garden—even on Wagner nights in the month of January. He seldom puts on "side," and—until the arrival of the motor-cab—would never go in a hansom but used to dine out in a humble four-wheeler.

A SHORTAGE.

Just now there is a shortage in bachelor dukes, as the Duke of St. Albans is rarely seen in general society. But two young marquises are on the *tapis*—Lord Anglesey and Lord Conyngham. To the former, rank and riches came in a dramatic fashion. He went to bed one night in 1905 as plain Mr. Paget woke up next morning as Marquis of Anglesey, and when he comes of age in his twenty-fifth year, will own about £130,000 per annum. He is a sturdy handsome fellow with a frank face, and the good gift of common sense. Lord Anglesey has, by the way, a charming queen-mother in the person of Lady Alexander Paget. She looks still young, is clever and cultured and help her son to do the honours of his Welsh places and of Warwick House, St. James. And his two sisters Lady Herbert and Lady Ingestre, are among the prettiest married women in London. Lord Conyngham owns the largest landowner in Ireland and ground-landlord of two seaside places: Kilkee; on the coast of Clare and Broadstairs, in the Isle of Thanet. He also has some beautiful belongings.

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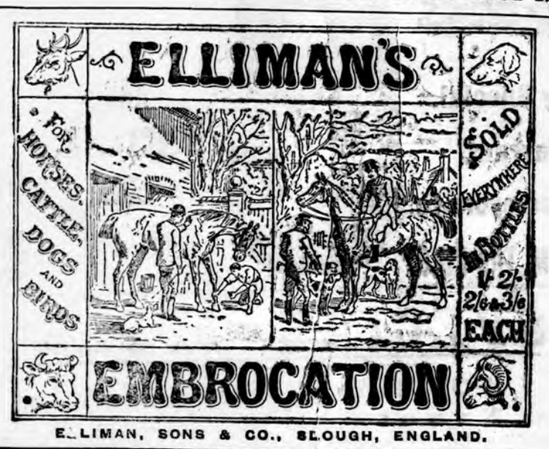

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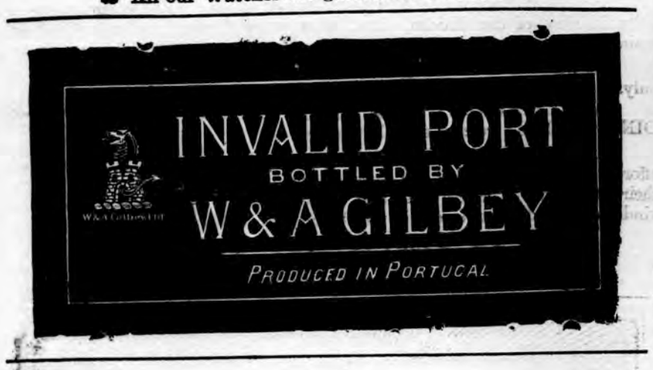

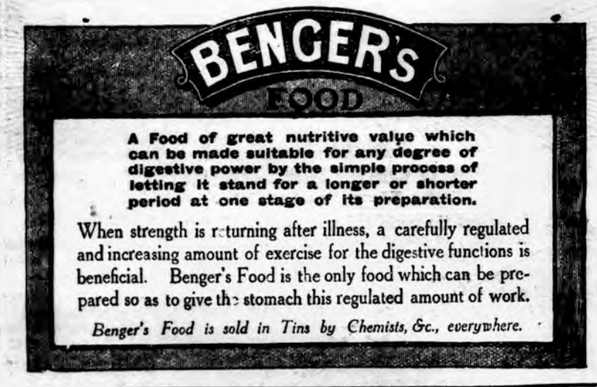
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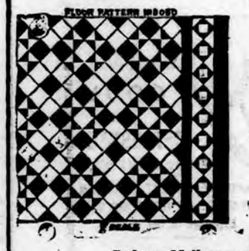

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